Archaioplutos.

OR
THE RICHES OF
Elder ages.

Prooving by manie good and learned Authours, that the auncient Emperors & Kings, were more rich and magnificent, then such as liue in these daies.

(***)

Heereto is annexed, the honours of the braue Romaine Souldiours; With the seauen Wonders of the Worlde.

Written in French by Guil. Thelin, *Lord of* Gutmont *and* Morillonuilliers: *and truely translated into English.*

By Anthony Monday. (***)

Patere aut Abstine.

AT LONDON,
Printed by I. C. for Richard Smith,
and are to be sold at his shop, at the West doore of Paules.
1592.

A.p. 371. 380.*

This [illegible] of June

1 Will: Parrish — 5 ds
2 John Prasford — 5 ds
3 John Lorror — 3 ds
4 John Compston — 5 ds
4 Arthur Harrison 5 ds
6 John Sandell — 5 ds — Thomas Gent
7 Robert Nichols — 4 ds
8 Robert Ouskams — 5 ds
9 Robert Howit — 1½ ds

William Gray ½ day
William Astley ½ day

BRITISH MUSEUM

To the Right Honourable and vertuous Lord, *Gilbert*, Lord *Talbot*, the honourable Earle of *Shrewesburie*, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter. &c. The fulnesse of content in all his heroycall desires.

I Offer to your Honour, the paines of a Noble Frenchman, how vnskilfully by me turned into English, I leaue to your wonted honourable consideration: who beeing enriched with so many singuler perfections, will not frowne on the good endeuours of an humble well-willer. I haue no meane whereby to excuse my boldnes, but onelie this, a reuerend and vnfained affection to your honour, with forward zeale in duetie to doe anie thing you shall commaund me: if this may excuse me, it is as much as I desire, and which heereafter I wil better imploy my selfe to deserue.

Your honours humble
affectionate, *An: Monday.*

One of the Messengers of her
Maiesties Chamber.

To the courteous Reader.

IF thys harſhe and vnpleaſant tranſlation, (courteous Gentlemen) may paſſe wyth your wonted kind acceptance: expect a worke from the Preſſe very ſhortly, more aunſwerable to your humours, namely, the ſweet conceited Hiſtorie of *Orlando Amoroſo*. Though farre inferiour to that already extant of *Orlando Furioſo*, doone by ſo rare a Scholler of the Muſes: yet what wants in cunning, good wyll ſhall ſupply, to compleat *Orlandos* vvhole Hiſtorie together.

A. M.

An

A briefe extract of certain Hiſtories, wherin is declared, that the Emperours and Kings of elder tymes, were more rich and magnificent, then ſuch as liue at thys day; taken from the Volumes of ſundry good Authors.

(·.·)

The tryumph of Salomons *Temple, and what the making thereof* Valued.

WE reade in the firſt Booke of the Chronicles, the twentie two chapter, that *Dauid* ſaide to *Salomon. My Son, comfort thy ſelfe, plucke vp thy hart and be ſtrong, dreade not, neither be diſcouraged. For according to my pouertie haue I pre-*

pared for the house of the Lord, such dispence as shall be needfull to make vp the same: to Wit, an hundred thousand Talents of Golde, and a thousand thousand Talents of Siluer, which is one Million, *with three thousand Talents of Gold of Ophir, of the best choise.*

Thys sum is infinite and not to be numbred. An hūdred thousand Talents of gold, doe value three-score thousand Millions of Crownes. The Million of Talents of siluer, valueth sixe hundred Millions of Crownes, according to the estimate of *Budæus* in hys Booke of Coynes. Where speaking of the tryumphes of *Cæsar*, he saith, that he caused to be brought into the publique Treasurie, three-score and fiue thousand Talents of siluer, which valued nine and thirty Millions of Crownes. He maketh also the like mention, where he speaketh of *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, who tooke *Crœsus* and his treasure, amounting to fiue hundred thousand Talents of siluer, which value three hundred Millions of Gold.

It is written in the second Chapter of the third booke of Kings, that in the time of *Salomon*, he had so much siluer out of *Iudea*, as there was not any account made thereof.

The shyps belonging to *Salomon* & king *Hyram*, went by three and three yeerely to *Tharsus*,

Tharſus, whence they brought great quantitie of Gold and ſiluer; in ſo much that (as the Text ſaith) there was ſuch ſtore of gold and ſiluer in Ieruſalem, as the King eſteemed therof no otherwiſe then of ſtones: the Veſſels and all the vtencelles together of the houſe of *Lybanon*, was of fine Gold.

Ioſephus in his ſeauenth booke of Antiquities, witneſſeth, that *Dauid* when he deceaſſed left greater riches, then any other King, were he Hebrewe or Gentile, which was hydden within his Sepulchre, as alſo in the Coffer or Veſſell monumentarie, wherin the bones and aſhes of the Kinges were wont to be kept, ſo that his treaſure was verie hard to be found.

Likewiſe in the ninth Booke of the Euangelicall preparation, he ſayth, that hee hath read in *Eupolemus* an auncient Hiſtorian, that the King of *Tyre* and of *Phœnicia*, with many other beſide, were tributaries to King *Dauid*: from whom hee conquered theſe Treaſures by force of Armes, and by the Diuine fore-pointment, the place was ſhewen him where the Temple ſhoulde be builded. But becauſe hee had ſoyled his hands with blood-ſhed in warre, it was told him that he ſhould not builde the fore-ſaide Temple. Wherefore he prepared ſo great a-

boundance as he could, of gold, siluer, brasse, stones, Tymber of Cipres and Cedar, and sent it into the Ile which hee called *Urpha*, situate in the Red-sea, which was wonderfully stored with Mines of Gold, and from whence was brought an innumerable quantitie.

After his deceasse, *Salomon* wrote Letters to the King of *Egipt* named *Vafres*, after this manner. *Salomon King of Iudea, to Vafres his friende King of Egipt, perpetuall health. Knowe, that by the grace of God, and from King Dauid my Father, this kingdome is discended vnto me: he in his life time gaue mee in charge, that I should builde a Temple to the Creator of heauen and earth: for which cause I haue written to thee, that thou wouldest giue me comfort and assistance in this busines. Therfore I require thee to send me Maisters of Masons, Stone-cutters, Carpenters, and Workmen, who may erect for me the said Temple.*

These Letters receiued by the King of *Egipt*, were in this manner answered. *I sende thee eyght score thousand men, such as are expert & chiefe in erecting of buildings, euen such as thou hast required of me.* Like Letters wrote *Salomon*, to *Suron* King of *Tyre*, receiuing like aunswere, and like number of Maisters in workes and buildings.

This

This Hiſtory written by *Eupolemus* an Hiſtorian Gentile, agreeth in euery part with the holy Scripture, as in the fift Chapter of the thirde booke of the Kinges: and there is no other difference, but onely that concerning *Tyre*, where he calleth the king of *Tyre Suron*, the Scripture nameth hym *Hyram*.

Ioſephus in the eyght Booke of his Antiquities, ſaith, that theſe two Epiſtles or Letters of King *Salomon* and King *Hyram*, were in his tyme intirely ſound and perfect, both in *Tyre* and in *Iudea*.

Eupolemus paſſeth further, and ſayth, that all the gold which was imployed about the Temple, the Colloms and Veſſels of Gold, amounted to foure Millions, and ſixe hundred thouſand Crownes: The ſiluer for the nayles and other thinges, valued twelue hundred and thirtie two Talents.

After the work-men were contented, & they of Egypt ſent home into theyr Countrey, as alſo the men of *Tyre*, the ſum that was gyuen to each one for his paines, was tenne Talents of Gold.

The diſpence of the Temple, according to *Budæus*, amounted to twentie ſeauen Millions, nine hundred thouſande Crownes of the Sunne, and twelue hundred thirtie-two

Talents of siluer : which come to seauen hundred, thirty seauen thousande Crownes of the Crowne.

Yet is not compriſed in this ſum, what was giuen to three-ſcore and ten thouſande Labourers, of whō mention is made in the 5. chapter of the 1. Booke of the Kings : nor of 3000. & three hundred Maiſters, that ruled and ouer-ſawe the worke : nor the charges of fraights and carriages : nor how much the braſſe and yron coſt: nor what reward was giuen to eyght ſcore thouſande men more, ſent him for handy-crafts men by the King of Egipt. Wherfore we may well imagine, that *Salomons* Temple was a worke of wonder, and the coſt thereon beſtowed ineſtimable.

It is written in the ſecond booke of the Chronicles, the fourth Chapter, *That all the Veſſels, Baſons, Candleſticks, Cenſors, Lampes, Organes, and other muſicall inſtruments of the Temple, the Altar, the Ports, the Tables, and Hindges were of pure gold.*

Wee reade likewiſe in the firſt Booke of the Chronicles, the nine and twentith chapter, that the Princes and Fathers of the linage of Iſraell, alſo the Captaines of thouſands and hundreds, *offered willingly, and gaue for the ſeruice of the houſe of God, fiue thouſande Talents, and ten thouſand peeces of Golde, tenne thouſand*

thousand Talents of siluer, eighteene thousande Talents of Brasse, and one hundred thousande Talents of yron. And they with whom precious stones were found, gaue them to the Treasure of the house of the Lord.

Salomon caused to be made three hundred Shieldes of fine Golde, that is to say, couered with Gold, framed in fashion of Plates, accounting each Plate worth sixe hundred sicles: which value two thousand and foure hundred Crownes of the Sunne.

Three hundred Targets, which are little light Shieldes, of the purest purified Gold, and placed them in the house of *Lybanon*.

Eupolemus adioynes heereto a thousande Shieldes of Gold.

It is written in the tenth Chapter of the third Booke of the Kings, *that Salomon made a great seate royall of Iuorie, and couered it with the best Gold. And the seate had sixe steps, and the top of the seate was round behind, and there were Pommels on either side of the seate. And there stoode twelue Lyons on the steppes, sixe on a side: there was neuer like worke seene in any Kingdome.*

Salomon *sacrificed at one time to God, two and twentie thousand Oxen, and an hundred & twentie thousand Sheepe. His ordinary expence day by day, was thirtie quarters of fine Manchet*

chet flower, and three-score quarters of other meale: ten ſtalled Oxen, and twentie out of the Paſtures, an hundred ſheepe, beſides Hartes, Buckes, Wilde-goates, and Capons.

And Salomon had fortie thouſande ſtalles of Horſſes for Chariots, and as many Heards of Horſſes, he had likewiſe twelue thouſand Horſemen: according as it is written in the thyrd Booke of the Kings, the fourth Chapter.

The riches of Darius.

QVintus Curtius, Plutarch, Strabo, and other Hiſtorians, haue ſuppoſed & written, that Alexander the great, after his conqueſt of Darius king of Perſia, found in the Treaſurie of his conquered enemie, twenty-nine thouſand talents: which valued an hundred and eight Millions of Crownes of the Crowne.

So choyſely and deerely did Darius account of his pleaſure in the night, as he lodged in a Chamber betweene two great Hals, hys bedde beeing ſpred foorth very ſumptuouſly, and couered with a Vine of Gold, in manner of an Arbour, enriched with Grapes hanging

hanging thereon, which were moſt curious and coſtly precious ſtones. The richnes of the very pillow of his bed, was woorth fiftie thouſande Talents, which doe amount to thirtie Millions of Crownes.

When *Alexander* gained the battaile againſt him in *Cilicia*, he was then but fiue & twenty yeeres old, and ſent his Lieuetenant *Parmenio* to the Citty of *Damas*, where *Darius* had with-drawne a great part of the afore-named Treaſure, there he found foure hundred and twenty-nine Ladies his Concubines, well skild in Muſique, which hee brought with him into his Hoaſt for his delight and paſtime, with ſixe and forty workmen, that wrought vpō flowers, making curious Trammels and Chaplets for Ladyes moſt odoriferous: two hundred, three-ſcore and ſeauenteene Cookes: twenty Potters, that made Pots & other neceſſaries of earth, for the daily vſe of the Kitchine: nine chiefe Maiſters of the Paiſtrie: three-ſcore & ten ſluggerds of one ſort, and ſeauenteene of an other, whoſe labour was to mixte the Aromatique wines, to blende and temper the ſweet delicious licquors, and moſt arteficiall drinkes, thorow bagges and ſuch like fit for the purpoſe: & forty other work-men, that made ſweet odours & ſauours, both dry and

licquid.

If then the King of *Persia* had so much store of delights in warre, when he was prepared to a fight so full of hazard & danger: what may we imagine he had at other times, and in what aboundance of pleasures he lyued, when he held hys assured quiet in *Babilon?* a Citty exceeding in all superfluities and vices, yet florishing & abounding plentifully in wondrous wealth.

Herodotus in the third booke of hys Historie, deuided the Realme of *Persia* into twenty Gouernements or Prouinces: the principall was the Kingdom of *Lydia*, wherof the rich *Crœsus* was King, that afterwarde was vanquished by *Cyrus*, and brought into captiuitie.

Plinie, speaking of the estate of the *Persians* in his tyme, sayth, that the Empire of the *Persians*, which as then was translated to the *Parthians*, contained eyghteene Kingdomes.

Herodotus in the Booke before named, sheweth by iourneyes & lodgings, that from *Sardis* beeing in *Lydia*, to *Susa*, which was the chiefe seate and aboad of the Kings, was full three Monthes iourney.

Quintus Curtius sayth, that in two Citties of Persia, to wit *Susa* & *Persepolis*, *Alexander* found

found an hundred, three-ſcore, & ten thouſand Talents of ſiluer, in one heape, which himſelfe tearmed a ſumme innumerable: an hundred thouſande Talents, valued three-ſcore Millions of Crownes.

The ſayd *Darius* had one of the fayreſt women in the world to hys Wife, who was likewiſe taken with her two daughters: ten thouſand Talents he woulde haue giuen for to haue them againe, and one halfe of hys Countrey, which would not be graunted, yet *Alexander* intreated them very honourablie, and wythout any reproche.

Hee neuer afterward ſawe his wife and daughters, but once: and in ſhort while after, himſelfe was traiterouſly ſlaine by *Beſſus*, who had the principal charge vnder him.

The liberalitie of Alexander *the great, to his men of warre.*



Lexander the great, after his conqueſt and returne out of *Aſia*, beeing aduertiſed that hys Souldiours and men of warre were indebted by hys ſeruice: cauſed their debts to be payde, and bringing money into the midſt of hys Campe, according to the affir-

mation of each one how much he owed, ſo much in ready pay was deliuered them: the ſum amoũted to ſixe Millions of Crownes.

He was ſtudious & of great knowledge, hauing euer-more vnder the pillowe of hys bed, the poeſie of *Homer*.

He wrote a Greeke Epiſtle to *Ariſtotle*, which is reported by *Plutarch* in his life, the forme thereof beeing thus. *Alexander* vnto *Ariſtotle* greeting. *Thou haſt not done rightlie or well, in putting forth the bookes of the Acroamaticall ſciences: for wherein ſhal I excell any other heereafter, if the ſcience wherin I was inſtructed by thee, be taught and made common to euerie one. As for my ſelfe, I woulde thou ſhouldeſt know, that I make more account, and had rather goe beyond all men in excellencie of of learning and knowledge, then in greatneſſe of power, or deedes of Armes.*

He commaunded *Ariſtotle* to write fiftie bookes of the nature of beaſtes: gyuing hym for hys paines, as ſayth *Atheneus* a Greeke Authour, eyght hundred Talents, which value foure hundred and foure-ſcore thouſand Crownes. A preſident howe learning was eſteemed in elder tymes, where now, Schollers paines are neither rewarded nor regarded.

Hee ſent likewiſe fiftie Talents to *Xenocrates*,

crates, which he refuſed, ſaying, hee had no neede of ſo much money to maintaine hys poore eſtate. Whereat *Alexander* was offended, ſaying, he was vnciuill to refuſe his gift: though hee needed it not himſelfe, yet he might take it and beſtowe it among hys friendes.

The ſame *Athenæus*, in his fourth booke of the banquet of the Sages, following the aduiſe of the Perſian Hiſtories, ſayth, that in what ſoeuer place *Alexander* was, he would cuſtomably ſitte at the Table at ſupper, (after his conqueſt of *Aſia*) and eate among his Friendes in a common Hall, hauing alwaies with him the number of three-ſcore and ten at the leaſt. To maintaine thys cuſtome, he appointed for the ordinary diſpence therof, an hundred Attique Mynaes, which value a thouſand Crownes.

But King *Dauid* (ſaith he) who was conquered by hym, had a cuſtome diuers times, to make publique banquets apparantlie in hys Court, which alwaies was in the open Halles, where were preſent to the number of fifteene thouſande. And for euery ſuch banquet as we now ſpeake of, the eſtate ordained & appointed for the diſpence of the Table, two hundred and forty Myriades, which amount to two Millions, and foure

hundred thouſand Crownes: for euery Myriade valueth ten thouſand, whereof an hundred Myriades make a Million, and fortie Myriades, four hundred thouſand Crownes.

The riches of Mydas *and* Cyrus.



Linie in hys three and thirty booke, ſayth, that *Mydas* king of *Phrigia*, and *Cræſus* King of *Lydia*, which at thys daie is called *Natolia*, a Prouince in Turkie: were enriched with Golde, beyonde number or meaſure.

Cyrus alſo King of *Perſia*, who tooke *Cræſus* and his treaſures, had infinite wealth, for he ſpoyled all *Aſia*: ſo that by his victories he gained fiue hundred thouſande Talents of ſiluer: to wit, talents of Egypt, which value (as he ſayth) each Talent, foure-ſcore pound weight of ſiluer. And thys ſumme is reported according to the great Iacke or Tankarde belonging to *Semiramis*, which weighed fifteene Talents.

Thys ſumme or quantitie of ſiluer, is the verie greateſt that *Budæus* remembreth to be gathered

gathered in money at one time together, which amounteth to three hundred Millions of Crownes: and rating them after the Talents of Egypt, as saith *Plinie*, there shall be sixteene parts ouer & aboue, which com to fiftie Millions.

Nor is it to be meruailed that he gathethered so much, for he had vnder his power the auncient Treasures of *Assiria*, which was translated from the *Medes*, and many other Countreyes beside: so that heere among hee had the old riches of *Dauid* and *Salomon*. Dauid & Salomon

He reporteth moreouer, that there was an auncient King of *Cholchos*, named *Esubopes*, that first of all made opening of the Mynes, and founde the richnes of the earth, where-out hee drewe innumerable store of Golde and Siluer.

He likewise had victory against *Sosestres* King of *Egipt*, who wonderfully abounded in wealth: so that this King of *Cholchos* had in his house, the pyllers, roofes, doores and vaultes of pure Golde. On the wonderfull riches that was in this Countrey, was inuented the fable of the Golden Fleece.

The

The riches of Sardanapalus.

SArdanapalus, who liued two hundred yeres after *Salomon*, and by hys deceaſſe brought an ende to the Kingdom of the *Aſsirians*, according as *Atheneus* the Greeke writer recordeth: beeing ſeated in his Pallace and houſe royall by *Arbaces* hys Lieuetenant of the *Medes*, there burned himſelfe and his Concubines.

Cteſias reciteth, that when the ſayd king *Sardanapalus* liued, hauing no meanes left to with-ſtand the ſiedge, and that all kynde of victuales wexed ſcant: hee cauſed to bee made in a ſeperate place from other reſorte in his Pallace, a frame of Carpenters worke, containing the height of four hūdred foote, in manner and faſhion of a Pyramides, in the middeſt wherof, he commaunded to be placed an hundred and fiftie Couches of Gold, which ſerued to make moſt ſumptuous and magnificent banquets vpon, agreeing wyth the cuſtome of old. By the ſides of them, or els vpon them, was deuiſed as many Tables

of

of Gold: thys doone, heere would he entertaine his Wife, hys Concubines and Ladyes of hys Court, ſuch as he beſt affected, they not knowing or doubting what he intended to doe: after them he followed, making faſt the doore, without any hope to return back againe.

But before hee thus lockt vp himſelfe among thē, hee cauſed to be brought thether (as ſayth the Hiſtory) a thouſand Myriades of Gold, and a Myriade of Myriades of ſiluer, with a great number of habillements for men and women of purple, with ſundry other very ſumptuous accouſtrements.

When hē was incloſed, by his cōmaundement his Eunuches and Groomes of hys Chamber, put fire to the huge frame of Carpenters worke, which endured burning the ſpace of fifteene dayes: ſuch as behelde thys wondrous flaming fire, ſuppoſed that he was ſacrifycing to the Gods.

Thus ended *Sardanapalus* his licentious life, and all the reſt that were with him, conſuming there likewiſe a thouſand Myriades of Gold, which value an hundred Millions; For-beare we then to eſtimate the Myriade of Myriades of Siluer, the Couches of gold, the Tables of gold, and other coſtly habillements. As alſo three thouſande Talents of

gold, which value eyghteene hundred thousand Crownes, which he sent from his seate royall to King *Nynus*, to whom hee had gyuen his Chyldren in keeping.

The riches of the Emperour Anthony *the Triumuire, and the magnificence of his Queene* Cleopatra.



Lutarch sayth, that the Emperour *Anthony* the Triumuire, spente in one yeere, two hundred thousand Talents, which value six-score Millions of golde: that the estates of *Asia* had yeelded him, for the offence they committed against him, in maintaining and bearing fauour to his enemies *Cassius* & *Brutus*, in the Countrey of *Macedon*: in such an amercement were they taxed for two yeeres, albeit the fine was determined for nine yeeres.

This summe was imployed in payment of a largesse and gyft, promised to his Souldiours, which vvas (as *Plutarch* reporteth) fiue thousand Drachmes for each one, which come to twentie thousand Sestertiaes, esteemed

med fiue hundred Crownes. His Army was eyght and twentie thouſande Legionaries, and ten thouſand men, beſide the Horſmen.

The eſtimation of *Anthonies* gift to hys men of warre, amounted for an hundred thouſand men, fiftie Millions of Crownes, which value fiue thouſande times fiue hundred.

And for ſeauenty-thouſand that reſted from the afore-named number, remained thirtie fiue Millions, which are in ſum, fourſcore and fiue Millions. Without counting an ouer-plus for the Centurions, that had double wages, the Horſe-men that had treble, and the Trybunes great ſummes, as we may reade in the Hiſtories that make mention of ſuch largeſſes.

Anthonie leueying money vpon *Aſia*, *Hybræas* the Oratour being Deputed by the Countrey, thus ſpake to him. *My Lord, if it be ſo, that you haue both force and feare in your hand, whereby to execute your will & pleaſure, eaſily may you ſit downe and exact two impoſts for one yeere. But if yee will doe ſo, it is reaſon that you ſhoulde likewiſe make vs to haue two Summers, two Autumnes, and two Harueſts in one yeere: to the end we may twiſe a yeere gather the fruites and reuenewes of the earth. Aſia hath paid the two hundred thouſand Talents, if*

this ſumme of money be come into your Coffers, and is all imployd about your affaires: then vnderſtand we well there is no remedie, but force will compell vs to find another pay, and this to do, we muſt ſcrape together what is left amongſt vs. But if you find, that all hath been wel paide on our behalfe, and yet notwithſtanding is not come to you: we thinke it neceſſarie, that firſt and formoſt you ſhoulde call an account of your Treaſurers, and rather addreſſe your ſelues to them that haue managed theſe affaires, then to vs that once alreadie haue truelie made our payment.

Anthonie hauing vnderſtood the great thefts and robberies of his Officers, thus vnder-truſt committed againſt himſelfe: appointed for them very ſeuere puniſhments.

Cicero in his *Phillippides* which he wrote againſt *Anthony*, ſayth, that he tooke & carried away from the Temple of *Ops*, ſeauen thouſande times, ſeauen hundred thouſande Seſtertiaes, which *Iulius Cæſar* had placed there for more aſſuraunce. The ſumme amounteth to ſeauenteene Millions, and fiue hundred thouſand Crownes.

Plutarch ſaith, that he ſent to commaund *Cleopatra* to appeare perſonally before him, becauſe ſhee had giuen ſuccour to his enemies. And ſhe came, not fearefull, trembling

or in meane eſtate, but along the Riuer *Cydnus* in a Gallion, the Poope whereof was of gold, the Oares of ſiluer, the ſailes of purple: her ſelfe lay vnder a Pauillion of Golde, accompanied with ſweet ſingers, and moſt excellent Muſitions, all the attendants of her houſe beeing attired in very ſumptuous Lyueries.

VVhen *Anthonie* ſent to inuite her to ſup with him, ſhe ſent to commaund him to come and ſup with her, ſo much did ſhee ſtande vpon the priuiledge of her beautie, behauiour & quaintneſſe in ſpeech: which ſhe deliuered with ſuch maieſtie, and had ſo delicate a pronounciation, as her tongue ſeemed like a curious inſtrument of manie ſtringes.

Shee could alter her ſpeech to what language ſhee pleaſed, or as occaſion ſerued: ſhe ſpake to the *Arabians*, *Sirians*, *Hebrewes*, *Medes*, *Parthians*, *Ethiopians*, and *Troglodites*, without any Interpreter.

Then was *Anthony* ſo rauiſhed wyth the grace which ſhe had in deuiſe and vrbanitie, her heauenly wordes, geſture and moſt exquiſite demeanour, as alſo the royaltie and magnificence of her feaſtes: as beeing confounded with meruaile and aſtoniſhment, he ſaide and confeſſed, that the eſtate of hys

houſe, and the manner of his aſſemblies, was but ruſticall in compariſon of *Cleopatraes*.

After which time, they liued together in ſuch pleaſures, aboundance and delights, as it is vnpoſsible to be expreſſed: ſuch as beheld theyr extraordinary vanitie, euen the verie chiefe of theyr fauourers and wel-wyllers, ſayde that they led a moſt hatefull and contemptible kind of life.

Cleopatra made him one banquet, which was eſteemed to haue coſt, two hundred & and fiftie thouſande Crownes: by reaſon of a Pearle which ſhee diſſolued in a cuppe of Wine, that weighed (as *Plinie* recordeth) halfe an ounce.

Plutarch ſayth, ſhe gaue to *Anthonie*, to make warre againſt *Octauius*, twentie thouſand Talents of gold, which are twelue Millions of Crownes: & beſides furniſhed him with two hundred ſhyps for warre, and victuales for his Army. Notwithſtanding, hee was afterwarde vanquiſhed, and in deſpayre ſlew himſelfe in *Alexandria*.

The tryumphes of Cæsar.

APpian, in his seconde booke of the ciuil warres, sayth, that in the tryumphes of *Cæsar*, after all his great victories, for the space of fortie dayes together: was brought into the publique Treasurie, threescore and fiue thousand Talents of siluer, and eyght hundred Crownes of golde, which weighed twentie thousand poundes of Golde. The Talents of siluer valued nine & thirtie Millions of Crownes, and the Crownes of gold two Millions.

VVith thys money *Cæsar* payd thorowly what hee had promised to hys auncient bandes of men, and to the Common people of *Rome*: that is to say, to each Legionarie fiue thousand Drachmes, which value fiue hundred Crownes of the Crowne: to the Centeniers a double sum: to the Knights double of the Centeniers: and to each *Romaine* three hundred Sestertiaes, which hee had promised at the beginning of the Ciuill warres.

Because he had not payd them so soone as he would, hee gaue an hundred ouer and aboue,

aboue, as intereſt (as it were) for the forbearaunce, which was for each man ten crowns. He gaue more-ouer to each one ten Tunne of Corne, which are ten buſhels according to them of *Paris*, and ten pounds of Oyle, he made three feaſts for the people, beſide other liberalities.

The ſum that he gaue to his ſouldiours, amounted to ten millions of crownes. All this ſum, or the moſt part thereof, was brought from the *Gaules* as we may reade in the Hyſtories, and ſpecially in *Suetonius*.

Hee made fiue tryumphes, which hee brought pompeouſly into the citty of *Rome*. The firſt & moſt excellēt, was the tryumph of *Gallia* : the ſeconde of *Alexandria* : the third of *Pontus* : the two other were of *Africa* and *Spaine*.

In the firſt, amongſt other things of magnificence, hee had forty Elephants, on the right hand & left of his Chariot triumphant, that caried Torches and Lanthorns.

Plutarch ſayth, that this aboundance of riches and treaſure, *Cæſar* brought from the ſpoyles of his warres in *Gaule*.

He gaue to *Curio* Tribune of the people, twelue hundred and fiftie thouſande Seſtertiaes, which value fifteene hundred thouſand Crownes.

The

The lyberalitie of the Emperour Auguſtus.

Vetonius ſpeaking of the teſtament of the Emperor *Auguſtus*, ſayth, that hee left by hys will to the people of *Rome*, eyght hundred, and fifty thouſande Seſtertiaes, which amounteth to a Million of Golde. To the Tribunes hee left threeſcore hundred & fifty thouſand Seſtertiaes. To the men of warre that made aboade in *Rome*, to each one fiue hundred Seſtertiaes. To them that were of his Guard, commonly called Pretorians, to each one a thouſand Seſtertiaes. To them that were of his Legions in the Prouinces, to eche one three hundred Seſtertiaes, whom he would haue paid without making any account. And yet hee left (notwithſtanding all theſe ſums) to hys inheritours, three Millions, ſeauen hundred and fifty thouſand Crownes.

Hee gaue at one time to the Temple of the Capitoll, ſixteene thouſand poundes of gold, with a great nūber of precious ſtones and pearles, eſtimated woorth ten hundred and fiftie thouſand Seſterriaes: which ſums

amount to three Millions of gold. And *Budæus* ſayth, that *Auguſtus* imployed in the beautifying of the Cittie of *Rome*, the Empire, and things for publique profit, beſide building of Temples, Theaters, Pallaces, and buildings of magnificent conſtruction, four-teene thouſand times, four-teene hundred thouſand Seſtertiaes, which value thirtie fiue Millions of Crownes.

In his tyme, a Burgeſſe of Rome named *Lentulus Augurius*, was ſo high in his grace and fauour, as *Seneca* ſayth, that he cõmaunded to be giuen him at one time, four thouſand times Seſtertiaes, which value ten Millions: who ſeeing himſelfe ſo forwarde in authority, would often-times ſay to the Emperor (in reproche as it were) that in reſpect of his ſeruice, he had left the pleaſure & delight of ſtudying good Letters, which hee prized & eſteemed more then al the pompe of inordinate riches. This ingratitude was well puniſhed afterward by *Tyberius*, as writeth *Suetonius*.

Tarius Ruffus, a man of baſe condition, by good fortune and great induſtrie, got in the ſeruice of *Auguſtus*, a thouſand times Seſtertiaes: which amount to two Millions, and fiue hundred thouſand Crownes.

Plinie ſayth, that *Auguſtus*, to increaſe the

the good and honor of ſuch as hee knewe to be well minded people, ſent them as Gouernours into hys Prouinces, giuing them verie honeſt meanes whereby to make them great.

Euſebius in his Chronicles, ſaith, that after the tryumph at *Actium*, *Auguſtus* made the goodly number before the Cenſors: & there were found foure Millions, an hundred and ſixtie thouſand Cittizens of *Rome*.

And after the natiuitie of our Sauiour Ieſus Chriſt, hauing adopted *Tyberius*, and they two beeing Cenſors, the number vvas made: when was found nine Millions, three hundred and ſeauentie thouſand Cittizens, within the Cittie and Subbarbes.

In thys time, as *Iuuenall* witneſſeth in his ninth Satyre, this order was helde in *Rome*, that when the children of the Cittizens were borne, within three daies after, one ſhoulde goe to the Temple of *Saturne*, where the Treaſure of the Confines was kept, & there in the Regiſter Court, before the Maiſters and Keepers of the riches, the infants name was enrolled.

Heereby they knew the age of euery one, and what number of infants the Cittizens had: nor was he to be reputed or thought a man, vntill he came to the age of 17. yeeres.

The tryumph of Pompey.

PLutarch ſpeaking of *Pompeyes* triumphe, which was decreed for hym, by reaſon of the victory he had againſt the two kings *Tygranes* and *Mithridates*, the one king of *Armenia*, the other of *Pontus*: ſaith, that by the goodly Wagons and Chariots, wherein was drawne along thorowe the Cittie the treaſure of his ſpoyles, as alſo the ſemblances and portratures of the Kings & Countries conquered: appeared publiquely to euery one, of what Nations ſubiected thys tryumph was ordained.

In euery Chariot were titles written of great faire Letters, whereby they were ſignified and manifeſted. The Nations ouer whom he tryumphed were theſe that folow: the kingdomes of *Pontus* and *Armenia*: the Coũtry of *Paphlagonia*, of *Cholchos*, *Spayne*, *Albania*, *Syria*, *Cilicia*, *Meſopotamia*, *Phœnicia*, *Paleſtine*, *Iudea*, & *Arabia*: yet not cõpriſing his victories on the Sea, where he preuailed often and very farre of.

He

He adioyned to the *Romaine* Empire a thousand strong places, & about nine hundred Cities, and tooke eyght hundred ships from Pyrats.

Plinie in the thirty-seauenth booke of hys naturall hystorie, reciteth the order & magnificence of thys Tryumph, which hee saith is reported in the Registers of the Capitall. To wit, on the day of his natiuitie was hys tryumph, when ryding thorowe the Citty, hee brought to the publique Treasurie, a Checker or table-boorde to play on, made of two precious stones: beeing foure foote long, and three foote broad, was neuer found like stones of such greatnesse.

He had in the order of his tryumphe, in one Chariot a goodly booke, of mighty and huge volume: he had three beddes of golde seruing to make banquets on, each one lying after the auncient fashion: vessel of gold and precious stones, to serue nine cupboordes: three statues of Gold, of *Mars*, *Pallas* and *Juno*.

After followed a Mountaine of Golde, foure square, whereon was Harts, Lyons, and fruites of all sorts, garnished and enuironed round with a Vine of Gold, & a Chappell in the midst, dedicated to the Muses, which was made all of Pearles, and on the

toppe thereof was a very ſumptuous Horologe. In another Chariot was an Image of *Pompey*, which likewiſe was made of pearls.

Plutarch ſayth, that thys tryumph was deuided into two dayes: and yet the tyme would not ſuffiſe to make declaration of euerie part thereof.

Pompey brought to the Treaſure in gold, ſiluer, and veſſell, all which came by hys ſpoyles, twentie thouſande Talents, which value twelue Millions, beſide that which he gaue to his men of warre, of whom he that had leaſt, had a thouſande and fiue hundred Drachmes Attique, which value an hundred and fiftie Crownes.

The Romaine ſubſidies after the tryumph of *Pompey*, valued four-ſcore and fiue Millions of Drachmes, which make eyght Millions & fiue hundred thouſand crownes.

Pompey in the Playes which he made for the people, after his ſeconde Conſulſhip, amongſt other ſtrange thinges, brought into the place called the great circle, by the Latines *Circus maximus*, ſixe hundred Lyons, whereof he had three hundred and fifteene all the Iubilie.

Therefore not without cauſe ſaid *Cicero* in hys *Officiis*, that theſe were the moſt magnificent playes, that euer were before him.

him. And when hee brought theſe beaſtes to be ſeene, it was to make them kil one another, or to make them fight againſt men, that were condemned to thys puniſhment.

Sylla was the firſt that ſhewed thys manner of fight to the people, beeing of an hundred together, yet *Pompey* brought into the Theater beſide theſe Lyons, foure hundred and ten Panthers at one tyme.

Auguſtus ſhewed four hundred & twentie, and *Cæſar* foure hundred Lyons. Afterwarde by the Emperours and Princes, thys kinde of paſtime was very much vſed, and was called the chaſing of wilde beaſts, for the peoples pleaſure.

The charges that Ptolome *was at for the ayde of* Pompey.

Vdæus writeth, that one named *Ptolome*, ſuccoured *Pompey* in the conqueſt of *Iudea*, who at his owne proper coſt, gaue pay to eyght thouſande Horſemen: and made a feaſt, whereat was preſent a thouſand men ſette at the Table, euery one hauing his Cuppe of gold, and each one changed at euery meſſe

that

that was ſerued, a Cup of gold of a new and contrary faſhion.

This riches commeth ſome-what neere to that of *Pytheus* of *Bithinia*, who gaue to King *Darius* of *Perſia*, a Plane tree of gold, with the Vine of golde, whereof is ſtil reſerued ſuch fame and memory. Afterward he receiued *Xerxes* ſonne to *Darius*, into hys houſes, with his Armie of Souldiours, conſiſting of eyght hundred thouſand men whē he diſcended into *Greece*.

Herodotus in his ſeauenth booke, ſaith, that after he had feaſted them, hee gaue thē munificent gyfts: and offered the King to ſtipend his men during this warre, as alſo to furniſh them with Corne.

Then *Xerxes* abaſhed heereat, demaunded who was the man that could make hys vaunt of ſo great a matter. He was anſwered, that it was *Pytheus* the rich, who gaue hys Father the Vine and Plane tree of Gold, when he paſſed that way, and was the verie richeſt man in all *Aſia* next the King.

Heere-vpon *Xerxes* demaunded what ſumme of money hee could haue ſo great, as hee ſhoulde thinke ſufficient to wadge hys Hoſte: whereto *Pytheus* thus replyed.

Sir, when I vnderſtoode that you woulde diſcend into Greece, to make it tributarie vnder your

your power: I regarded wel what ſumme I haue made count of. Before, I was determined to giue you all, therewith to diffray your charges. In the end of my account, I found that I had two thouſand Talents of ſiluer, and in gold four hundred Myriades of Stater Daricks, wanting ſeauen thouſande peeces. All this Sir, I giue you franckly: as for my ſelfe, & to maintaine my eſtate, I only reſerue the induſtrie of my ſeruants and ſlaues, with the reuenue of my labor, which is ſufficient enough for me.

When *Xerxes* had conſidered the liberal mind of *Pytheus*, in brauery and iolitie of hart, he returned him this aunſwer.

My friende, I giue thee all againe, and beſide, will furniſh thee with the ſeauen thouſande Daricks, which wants in thy number, to make vp the ſumme and account euen. And nothing els will I demaund of thee, but onely to continue my good and faithfull ſubiect.

This ſumme amounteth to ſixe & thirty Millions of Crownes of the Crowne.

Budæus ſayth, that *Xerxes* ordinarily vſed for the payment of his Armie, euery Month two Millions, and foure hundred thouſande Crownes of the Sun: giuing three Crownes to each one, as well the foote-men as the Horſemen.

Albeit this *Pytheus* was ſo rich, yet not-

withſtanding *Plinie* is of the opinion, that he was not to compare with *Cræſus* king of *Lydia*, who had ſuch ſtore of Gold, as the value was not to be numbred.

The Tryumph that Lucullus *made in Rome.*

Lucullus in hys Tryumph that he made in *Rome*, among other things, brought to the Treaſurie a ſtatue of gold, liuely figuring *Mithridates*, whom he had cõquered: it was ſixe foote long, hauing a a ſhield embelliſhed and adorned with many precious ſtones. Moreouer, twenty Coffers full of ſiluer veſſell, carried on mens ſhoulders, and thirty-two other Coffers, full of Veſſell and Armours of golde, and golden money. Then followed eyght Mules drawing Coaches of golde, and fiftie ſixe Mules loden with ſiluer, and an hundred and ſeauen Mules loden with money readie ſtamped: which amounteth to two hundred, three-ſcore and ten Myriades, according as the

the Greeke note of *Plutarch* maketh mention, which are two Millions and ſeauen hundred thouſand Crownes.

Hee gaue aboundance of treaſure to hys Captaines and men of warre.

After he had made many banquets to the Cittizens of *Rome*, and to the neighbouring Villages about it: he with-drew himſelfe, to leade the reſt of his life in his ſtudie.

He made one of the very fayreſt & coſtlieſt Lybraries that euer was.

Plutarch ſayth, that one day *Pompey* and *Cicero* beeing together, found *Lucullus* ſette in the publique place of *Rome*, where he was muſing, and they comming to him: after he had ſaluted them, hee inuited them to ſup with him. But becauſe they knew howe aboundant and lauiſh he was in expence, they proteſted that they wold not goe wyth him, except hee woulde firſt promiſe them, not to ſende any perſon home to hys Houſe, to make readie any thing more then ordinarie.

When *Lucullus* perceiued theyr intent, he ſaid to them, I will fulfill your requeſt, yet ſuffer me onely to aske in what Hall we ſhall ſup: and then cryed aloud to one of his ſeruaunts, that he ſhould ſpreade the Table in *Apollos* Hall.

The eſtate of his houſe was ordained according to the expences he made, and hee had ſeuerall Halles, diſtinguiſhed for the receiuing and feaſting of his gueſtes, wherein he had compoſed theyr names.

Thys Supper coſt twelue hundred and fiftie Crownes.

Of the Emperour Nero, *and of* Seneca.

WEE reade in the 13. Booke of *Cornelius Tacitus*, that *Seneca*, Schoole-maiſter to the Emperour *Nero*, was in great authoritie, managing all the affayres of the eſtate for a certaine time: during which while, he gathered great wealth, which did beget him many enemies, and amongſt all, one *Suyllius*, who was highly in the Princes fauour, and therefore ſpake to the ſaid *Seneca* in the preſence of *Nero*, theſe words.

By what wiſedome, by what inſtructions and doctrine of Phyloſophy, wherein thou makeſt thy ſelfe ſtudious, haſt thou within leſſe then the ſpace of four yeeres, while the King hath borne thee fauour, and ſhewen thee ſignes of loue, gotten

ten together, three thouſande times Seſtertiaes, which value ſeauen Millions and fiue hundred thouſand Crownes?

Notwithſtanding, *Seneca* for that tyme eſcaped the conſpiracie & accuſation of hys enemies, but four yeeres after, ſeeing the authoritie he had, taken from him, and hys former fauours diminiſhed, aduertiſed likewiſe what charges and crimes were laide againſt him, and that the King eaſily lent hys eare to his enemies, and all things went very contrary on his behalfe: of his owne accord he came to *Nero*, and ſpake to him by way of Oration, to ſaue his life, and to preuent the Kings crueltie.

It is foureteene yeeres or there-about (O King) ſince I came to yee, and eyght yeeres of this time haue you beene Emperour, in which ſpace by you I haue gained ſuch goods & honors: as there remaineth nothing for me more happie and full of felicitie, then by moderation and Wiſedome to knowe howe to eſcape too much.

After he had declared, wherein conſiſted riches and the aboundance of goods: he began to accuſe himſelfe, that he had not kept the ſtatutes of written knowledge, and liued onely in Phyloſophie, which woulde haue taught him to be contented with a little, or enough: he thus proceeded.

Notwithstanding (my Lord) hecrin I can alleadge some collour, or rather deliuer a lawful excuse: in that I coulde not well or honestlye withstande your liberalitie, or gaine-saie so high a will, proceeding onely by nobilitie of hart.

But nowe the matter is come to thys passe, as both the respects haue fulfilled their measure: for so much as a Prince could giue to a man being great in his grace, haue you giuen to me, and strained foorth your selfe euen to the vttermost: I likewise haue receiued such aduauncement by you, as anie man what-soeuer coulde receiue of his Prince, continuing in such esteeme with him.

But nowe there remaineth one thing, for I can-not endure anie further without your ayde and comfort, nor can I sustaine the burthen of swaying and gouerning the great reuenewes I haue, not hauing the safety and assurance of such mightie and opulent treasure.

Wherefore in this age I am weakened: and when no longer I can beare the weight of care & good husbandrie, I stand in greatest neede of your ayde and succour.

Let it then be your pleasure to take from me this charge, and commaunde your Officers to make seasure on all, and deliuer it into your hande, to whom it appertaineth: otherwise, I shall fall downe vnder this burthenous and oppressing loade. For I see the time is come, when I ought

ought recall to me my ſences, & the neereſt parts of my vnderſtanding is not to be troubled with anie contrary thoughts.

Theſe wordes ſpake *Seneca*, onely to eſcape death, yet *Nero* cauſed him be put to death, as of long time hee had practiſed and ſought the occaſion to doe it.

Pallas a ſeruaunt to *Nero*, in little while after he was at liberty: knew himſelfe to be worth three thouſande times Seſtertiaes, as ſaith *Cornelius Tacitus*, which value ſeauen Millions, & fiue hundred thouſand crownes.

Suetonius, ſpeaking of the great prodigalitie of *Nero*, ſayth, that the King *Tyridates* of *Armenia*, came to ſee him in the Cittie of *Rome*, to whom *Nero* gaue ordinarilie daie by daie for maintenaunce of his eſtate, eyght hundred thouſand Seſtertiaes, which amount to twenty thouſand Crownes of the Crowne: and gaue him at his departure thence, two Millions, & fiue hundred thouſand Crownes.

Cornelius Tacitus in the ſeauenteenth Booke of his Hiſtories, ſaith, that during the fourteene yeeres while *Nero* was Emperour, hee ſpent in vnreaſonable gyfts and liberalities, two and twentie thouſand times Seſtertiaes, which amount to fiue and fiftie Millions of Crownes.

Galba

Galba the Emperour that ſucceeded him, would haue made recall from ſuch, to whom *Nero* ſo prodigally had giuen the goods of the Empire, and ſo haue left thē the tenthes: but he found that they had ſpent all, and followed their Maiſter in prodigality.

The prodigalitie of Tyberius.

Vetonius reciteth, that *Tyberius* the ſucceſſour of *Auguſtus*, guyded by violent auarice and tyrannie, gathered in twenty three yeeres, while hee was in the Empyre, ſeauen and twentie thouſand times Seſtertiaes: which ſumme was afterward ſpent in one yeere by *Calligula* his next ſucceeder. The aforeſaid ſumme amounteth to three-ſcore & ſeauen Millions, & fiue hundred thouſand Crownes of the Crowne.

Seneca in his Booke of Conſolation, ſpeaking of the Emperor *Calligula*, & of his prodigalitie, ſayth: that at one feaſt or banquet, he

hee cauſed to be ſpent, and hundred tymes Seſtertiaes, which value two hundred and fiftie thouſand Crownes of the Crowne.

Of a Ladie called Lollia Paulina.

Plinie in the ninth Booke of his naturall Hiſtorie, ſaith, that hee ſawe in Rome at a meane banquet, a Ladie named *Lollia Paulina*, who ſomtimes was wife to the Emperour *Calligula*: that had her head, her necke, her breaſt, and her hands couered with Pearles and Emeraldes, knit and curiouſlie laced together. The leaſt value heereof was iudged woorth foure hundred times Seſtertiaes, which is a Million of Crownes of the Crowne.

Of the houſes that Calligula *and* Nero *cauſed to be built about the Cittie of Rome.*

Plinie in his fixe & thirty booke ſaith. We haue ſeene the Cittie of *Rome* to be enuironed, and (as it were) walled about wyth houſes, by the two Emperours,

Calligula and *Nero.*

But albeit theyr houſes were full of coſt & great expence: yet the Theater of *Scaurus* a Romaine Cittizen, ſurmounted the exceſſe of theyr prodigalitie, and yet it was made but for one Moneth onelie, no longer then the tyme as the Playes endured.

This peece of workmanſhip defaced the magnificence and memorie, not onely of the afore-named houſes, but beſide, it was found to be more ſumptuous, as alſo of farre greater ſtatelines, pompe, & coſt, then any building whereof memory is left.

The Scene of the Theater conſiſted of three Stages, whereon were three hundred and three-ſcore Marble pyllers of *Africa*. They that were vnder-neath, were alſo of one peece, beeing eyght and thirty foote in height: the Scence was croſſe-parted with Marble, and the Stage in the middeſt all of Glaſſe: neuer was any thing ſo much talked of and wondred at.

The plaine place where the people were appointed, was able to containe foure-ſcore thouſand perſons: three thouſande Images of Copper, did beautifie and adorne the place for Playes.

For the reſt, ſuch was the wonderfull riches of apparell, Tapiſtries of Gold, Tables

and

and auncient renowmed Pictures : as the true report thereof would ſeeme incredible.

Suetonius and *Plinie*, ſpeaking of the golden houſe of *Nero*, which commonlie was called the houſe of Golde : ſaith, that there were within the Galleries three Stages, beeing each of them a thouſand paces long.

Alſo there was a Ponde ſo great, as it ſeemed to be a Sea enuironed with buildings : reſembling in euery poynt a goodly Cittie.

Of the Treaſure founde in Toloſa.

IN the Cittie of *Toloſa*, (as *Strabo* ſayth) was founde fifteene thouſande Talents, in golde and ſiluer, beſide the veſſels : which amount to nine Millions of Crownes. So likewiſe reciteth *Poſidonius*, and there were founde the hallowed Nets, wherewith neuer anie man fiſhed, to preuent that the rich Pyllers ſhould not be diſcouered.

The *Romaines* ſold the fiſh of theſe Nets after they had ſubiected the Countrey, notwithſtanding they were dedicated to the

Gods: the Merchants by this occaſiõ found the Gold, which therein had beene caſt in a mighty maſſe or heape.

Cicero in his third Booke of the nature of the Gods, ſayth, that it was decreed by the Senate, that puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on ſuch as had taken away the treaſure from the *Toloſians*.

Iuſtin in his two and thirty Booke, ſayth, that it was *Cepio* a Conſul of Rome, who had committed this ſacriledge: and that all they of his companie, which ſhared or had portion in thys Gold, dyed very miſerably.

Hee ſayth more-ouer, that among thys Treaſure was found beſide, an hundred and ten thouſand pounds of Gold, and fifteene hundred thouſand pounds of ſiluer: which is (as it were) a treble ſumme to that before named.

Aulus Gellius, in the third booke of hys *Vigillia Attica*, ſayth, that when any one fell into ſome notorious or deteſtable miſ-fortune, or dyed an euill death, they would preſently ſay vnto him: *Hee tooke parte of the bootie in Toloſa.*

Of the condemnation of Gabinius.

Cicero sayth in one of his Orations, that *Gabinius* a Cittizen of *Rome*, was condemned in tenne thousande Talents, to the Common-wealth: which doe amount to the summe of sixe Millions of Crownes.

Of the Emperour Adrian.

Adrian the Emperour, gaue to to his Legionaries, three thousand tymes Sestertiaes: which are seauen Millions, and fiue hundred thousande Crownes.

Budæus sayth, that in the life of *Adrian*, is made mention, howe hee gaue vnto them tenne Millions of Golde.

The reuenue of Crassus.

Crassus a Cittizen of *Rome*, had as his reuenue yeere by yere, according to the description of *Plinie*, two hundred and fiftie thousand Crownes.

The reuenue of the Kingdome of Egipt.

STrabo a Greeke Authour, in the ſeauenteenth booke of his Coſmographie and diſcription of the worlde, declareth, that the reuenue of the Kingdome of *Egipt*, which afterwarde was brought into a Prouince by *Auguſtus*: valued in the tyme of *Ptolome*, ſirnamed the *Fluter*, twelue thouſande and fiue hundred Talents, which are ſeauen Millions and fiue hundred thouſand Crownes.

Hee was chaſed out of *Egipt* for his diſſolute life: afterwarde, re-eſtabliſhed by *Pompey*, and not long after ſlaine by hys Sonne.

Of Cato.

IT is affirmed, that *Cato* brought with him, from the Country of *Egipt*, to the Treaſurie of *Rome*, foure Millions and two thouſande Crownes: by way of a confiſcation, becauſe *Ptolome* of *Cyprus*, had conſpired againſt *Claudius* the Romaine Tribune.

Of Lucrius.

THE afore-named Greek Authour *Strabo* ſaith, that *Lucrius* of the Countrey of *Auuergne*, was ſo rich, as to make eſtimation and ſhewe of hys wealth, diuers tymes he would mount into a Chariot, and cauſe himſelfe to be drawne along the fieldes, where he would ſpread or ſcatter money, both gold & ſiluer, by means whereof, he was continually followed with a great multitude of people.

Hys Father named *Bytius*, with his Armie of two hundred thouſand men of warre, fought in a maine battaile againſt two Romaine Conſulles.

Of the Emperour Veſpaſian.

Eſpaſian the Emperour, (as *Budæus* ſayth) leueyed ſuch Subſidies and Taxes on the Empire, as the ſum amounted to fortie thouſand tymes Seſtertiaes, which come to an hundred Millions of Crownes.

Hee ſayth, that this was to reforme the publique

publique eſtate, which his predeceſſours *Caligula* and *Vitellius*, two diſſolute Princes, had ruined, and waſte-fully deſtroyed the goods of the Empyre, treading vnder foote the dignity thereof.

Of the Hierd of Syria.

EXceeding great, (ſaith *Strabo*) was the Hierde of Beaſtes which they had in *Syria*: wherin were thirty thouſand Mares, and three hundred light Stallions: theſe were the firſt people that tamed Horſſes, and therefore had wages of the Kinges.

Of Seuerus.

ONE *Spartianus* an auncient Hyſtorian, ſaith, that *Seuerus* at hys deceſſe, left to the ſtate publique, a Canon of Corne for ſeauen yeeres: the manner therof was, to furniſh for each day, three-ſcore and fifteene thouſand Veſſelles called Tunnes, with Corne.

The *Romaine* and Attique Tun, reſembleth very neere the meaſure or buſhell of *Paris*,

Paris, where-with a man may maintain himselfe eyght daies: whereby wee may easilie gather, that three-score & fifteene thousand such Tunnes of Corne, will suffise day by day to nourish sixe hundred thousand men.

This Canon of Corne was first instituted by the Emperour *Traian*, and then re-established by *Seuerus*, according to the opinion of *Lampridius*, sette downe in the life of *Heliogabalus*.

This Canon of Corne was such an excellent thing, as thereby was furnished euery daie a like quantitie of Corne, to serue openlie the Market, & distribute to the people: beside the reuenue of each one, & what else was brought in by the Country into the publique Market.

And thus they tooke vp in *Alexandria*, *Africa*, *Sicilia*, and diuers other places, great aboundance of Corne: which was thus ordained against the lacke of Corne, because in *Italie* the dearth thereof manie tymes happened: by reason of the warres and troubles, which hindered mens labours in tylling the earth, so that the whole Countrey lay long tyme together fallowe and vnmanured.

Of Spayne *abounding in Mynes of Gold, and of that which* Haniball *had.*

BOthe *Plinie* and *Strabo* doe record, that *Spayne* hath abounded in rich Mynes of Gold & Siluer: eſpeciallie, *Granado* and *Andalozia*, which *Strabo* calleth by the name of *Betica*.

Polibius ſayth, that in his tyme neere to *Carthage* the ninth, coaſting the *Leuant* Sea, towards *Africa*, and from thence to the floode of *Hyberia*: there was a Myne of ſiluer, which yeelded daily to the Romaines, twenty hundred thouſand Drachmes, which are fiue and twentie thouſand Crownes.

Plinie ſaith, that *Haniball* had a Mine of Siluer, named *Bebetus*, which yeelded to him day by day, three hundred pound weight of ſiluer, which commeth to three Millions of Crownes: and that in *Aſturia*, *Gallicia*, and *Portugall*, he gathered yeerely twenty thouſand pounds of Gold.

This ſumme amounteth to thirty thouſande Markes of Golde: whereby wee may plainlie

plainly perceiue, that golde and ſiluer was more plentifull & aboundant in elder times, then they are at this preſent.

Theſe two Mettalles are diminiſhed by ſucceſsion of time: for continually it periſheth by vſe, workmanſhip, ſhyp-wracks, by hyding and burying treaſure in the ground, and otherwiſe. Alſo the Mynes are robd, ſpoiled, loſt and come to nothing, as euery day it is witneſſed before our owne eyes.

Of the Crownes, recompences and other rewards which the Romaines gaue to their Souldiours: and the puniſhment of the offenders. Comprehending therein an excellent good order for warre, as alſo the gouernment of the Common-wealth.



EE may read in diuers Authours, that the *Romaines* euer vſed, not onely to gratifie and rewarde theyr Captaines with ordinarie wages: but likewiſe in doing them infinite other graces, by gifts and preſents. They woulde honour them in diuers and ſundry manners, as with Crownes and Iewels, holding them in particuler eſteeme

and reputation , according to the desert of their deedes of Armes, so were they wont to respect and regard them.

When a Captaine had gotten victorie in any notable battaile, were it vpon the Sea or on the Land,or that by force he had taken any Cittie, or doone anie other singuler enterprise : they had a custome immediatly after, to make dilligent enquirie of the prowesses of the particuler Bands & Squadrons. Then mounting vp into the Theater,where after they had giuen thanks to the Gods for the victorie obtained : in generall they wold make commendation of their whole Armie, and specially, they would praise and extoll those Bandes or Squadrons , which in fight had most valiantlie behaued themselues.

Then naming the particuler men of that Companie by their names, publiquely they woulde commende theyr vertue and valour, according to their deserts, calling thē friends to their Countrey, and saying that the Common-wealth was very much bound to them. This doone, they bestowed gifts on them, of Gold, siluer, of Crownes, Girdles, Bracelets, Iewels, Armours, and verie excellent Horsses, with other thinges of most exquisite workmanship : beside, with such prohibitions and defences, as it was permitted

that

that no person should enioy the like except hee had deserued to haue them in this manner.

The Histories are plentifullie enriched with these matters, and namelie * *Titus Liuius*, speaking of the Consull *Paperius Censor*, that gaue Bracelets of golde to fourteene Centurions, and to one Squadron hee gaue I knowe not what ornaments: the like is said of *Scipio*, when he was in *Spayne* and other places. The Crownes they gaue, had diuers significant names, according to the degrees of their deserts: they had *Corona Obsidionalis, Corona Tryumphalis, Corona Oualis, Corona Ciuica, Corona Muralis, Corona Naualis*, and *Corona Castrensis*.

* Titus Liuius, lib. 10. and 30.

* *Plinis* and * *Aulus Gellius* saie, that the most esteemed and excellent of all, was the Crowne *Obsidionall*, which came from the circle or seate of the Campe, and was gyuen onely for hauing deliuered an Hoast of mē besiedged in a close Citty, or in a Campe verie strictlie enuironed: so that by such deedes of Armes, that part or men of warre, reputed themselues deliuered from prison or from death: for no other cause what-soeuer it were, could any man receiue this prize of honour.

* Plinie lib. 16. et 22. Aul. Gel. 5.

* This Crowne was made of greene hearbs,

they not esteeming or respecting to make it of Gold or other Mettall: but onelie of the hearbes of the fielde, from whence the enemie had beene chased. With this Crowne was crowned the great *Quintus Fabius*, because when *Hanniball* stood against *Rome*, he both defended & deliuered it frō the siedge. *Æmilius Scipio* was so crowned likewise in *Africa*, for hauing deliuered the Consull *Manlius*, with certaine Bands of men. *Calfurnius* obtained the like in *Scicilie*: & likewise the valiant Romane L. *Cincinatus Dentatus*, with diuers other.

Corona Ciuica, or the Cittizen Crowne, was a Garland made of the leaues of an Oaken bough, with the fruite vpon it: and this was giuē to him, that in extreame peril saued a Cittizen, killing his enemy, and defending still manfully the place where the occasion happened. This Crowne or Garlande was so much esteemed, as readily a man shoulde be founde that had saued a Romaine Cittizen, who at his deliuerance had slaine two of his enemies: but becausse hee coulde not maintaine and defende the place, according as it was appointed, they doubted whether they had deserued this Cittizen Crowne or no. Notwithstanding it was concluded, that such a one should be dispensed withall, and

it

it was graunted him, seeing he had deliuered the Cittizen and slaine two of his enemies in a place so dangerous: that (beyond his power) he should not stand to defend the same, albeit the poynt of the Law consisted therein.

And although one had deliuered a King, or a Captaine of the Confederats & friends, yet might not this Garlande bee giuen him, without he had deliuered a *Romaine*. I finde that *Plinie* saith, that the selfe same Crowne was giuen to him, who slewe the first enemy that mounted on the walles of any Citty or Fortresse defended by the *Romaines*.

Then was this Cittizen Crown the most excellent, next after the *Obsidionall*, and it might be worne at all times, & in all places. And if hee that had deserued this Crowne, were of such esteeme, that in feastes or Theaters he alwaies had his place neerest to the Senate, & when he entred, the Senate would rise on foote to doe him honour: he was also exempt & free from any office or charge what-soeuer, vnlesse himselfe pleased to accept thereof: and by reason of his exemption, so was his Father and Grand-father, if they liued.

Many *Romaines* obtained this Crowne, and especially the most valiant *Cincinatus Dentatus*,

Dentatus heere-to-fore named: hee wonne foureteene of them. The younger *Capitolinus* had ſixe: and to *Cicero* (by particuler diſpence) was graunted one, becauſe he defended *Rome* from the conſpiracie of *Catalme*. Theſe Crownes whereof wee haue ſpoken, although they were but of hearbes & leaues, which more properly may be tearmed Garlandes, or (according to the French) Chaplets of flowers: yet neuertheleſſe they were more eſteemed then they that were of gold.

As for the Crowne *Murall*, that was of gold, and it was giuen to him, who at the aſſault of the wall of a Cittie or Caſtell: moũted firſt on the Ladder and freed the wall, ſtanding there ſtill like a Bulwarke for defence thereof. The firſt (according to *Plinie*) that obtained this Crowne, was *Manlius Capitolinus*. *Scipio* alſo gaue it to *Quintus Trebelius*, and *Sextus Digitus*, becauſe they two together before any other, wun firſt the walles againſt the enemy.

Corona Caſtrenſis, was giuen to him that in the fight entred firſt within the enemies barre: this Crowne was likewiſe of Golde, made like to the Rampiers or Bulwarkes in the fielde of warre.

Of ſelfe ſame Mettall was the Crowne *Nauall*, which was giuen to the firſt that (in fight

fight on the Sea) boorded the enemies veſſell: and it was made in forme of a prow or poynt of a Ship. *Marcus Varro* did not diſdaine this Crowne, when it was offered him by *Pompey* the great, in the warres of *Corſica*. *Octauius* preſented the like to *Marcus Agrippa*, and to *Sylla*, beſide diuers other which heere I name not. And when any *Romaine* Souldiour, were he noble or vn-noble had made any other proofe of his bodie, eyther by courſe of the Launce, or in ſingle Combat: the *Romaine* Captaines, (as teſtifie *Plinie* and *Suetonius*) were wont to gyue him Collers of golde and ſiluer, or Bracelets, or Gyrdles, as I haue before ſaide, with other priuiledges and preheminences.

Theſe or ſuch like prizes, they might giue to their friends that had ayded them in warre: but as for the Crownes, they were reſerued onely for the *Romaines*, of all which things we find notable examples in the Romaine Hiſtories.

Suetonius writeth, that *Octauius* permitted *Marcus Agrippa* to beare a banner of Azure, becauſe of a victory he obtained on the Sea againſt *Sextus Pompeyus*. And if I ſhoulde ſay, this was hee which deuiſed the Collers, the rich coates of Maile, and other gyfts, which were particularly appointed for

theſe affaires: it woulde require too large a diſcourſe to declare the whole matter and manner thereof. Neuertheleſſe it is to bee noted, that the *Romaines* were ſo valiant, as euerie one gained the honor of theſe things, or at the leaſt the greater part: for *Plinie* & *Solinus* naming diuers, amõg others affirme, that *Marcus Sergius* attained the greater part; And in the battaile of *Thraſimen* and *Trevia*, where the *Romaines* were vanquiſhed by *Hanniball*, he won *Corona Ciuica*, & likewiſe in the ouer-throwe at *Carinas*. This man was ſo valiant, that hauing loſt his right hand in the battaile, he behaued himſelfe ſo wel with the left, as alſo with a hand of yron, which hee cauſed to be made in ſted of that hee had loſt: as in one day hee defied foure men in the fielde of battaile, one after another, and vanquiſhed thē all: in which Combats and other fights, he receiued onelie on the fore-part of his body, three and twentie woundes.

Yet not this *Marcus Sergius*, or any one beſide, won or deſerued ſo much, as *Lucius Cincinatus Dentatus*, Tribune of the people, of whom we ſpake before: of him writ *Plinie*, *Solinus*, *Valerius* the great, and *Aulus Gellius*, who ſay, that in Iewels and preſents of prize, ſome greater then other, he won by braue

braue deeds of Armes, three hundred twentie and more : that he entred with nine Captaines, in making their tryumphes,& whom he had ayded in their victories. He had a great number of broken Launces,or Trunchions of Speares, & Pykes without yrons, whereby he wonne great honour : hee had eyghteene Collers of gold, foure-score and three of siluer,of harnesse & accoustrements for Horsses, heereto particulerly deputed, fiue and twentie, an hundred & forty bracelets, fourteene Crownes Cittizen,eyght *Castrensis*,three *Murall*, one *Obsidionall*, and I know not how many *Nauall*.

He was wounded in these battailes with forty fiue wounds, all on the fore-part of his body, and but one behinde, hee had thirtie foure times disarmed and despoyled his enemie,and had been in sixe and twenty foughten Battailes : he was so valiant & fortunate in Armes, as he was named the *Romaine Achilles* : and albeit these deedes of hys may seeme incredible, yet the number and conformitie of Histories doe plainely iustifie them.

The *Romaines* for these great exployts of Armes, graunted them yet other honours & preheminences : as the power of publique iudgement , seating them in the yuorie

Chaire called *Curialis*, which was the ſeat of the *Ediles* and *Pretors*, as it was permitted to *Scipio*: & oftentimes they yeelded to ſouldiours the greateſt authorities, according as it was lawfull for the people to doe it, beeing a degree of eſtate ſubiect to the liberty of the Fathers conſcript, and of the people. It was lawful for the Captaines to erect tryumphal ſtatues, and to clothe or deck them as if they had beene Conſuls.

The Senate permitted by manner of reward and congratulation, that they might bring to the Temples, the Armes & ſpoiles of the enemies vanquiſhed by them in Battaile: and theſe things were named *Manubiæ*, that is to ſay, the booties gotten from the enemies. The *Romaines* had another laudable cuſtome, which was, to giue to the chyldren of ſuch as had been ſlaine in warre, like wages as they gaue their Fathers when they liued: and to the old Souldiours, which had long time followed ſeruice, they would giue ſo much good and ſubſtantiall lande, as they might very wel liue thereon: ſuffering them to dwell in Citties and Prouinces that had beene conquered, euen as themſelues pleaſed to like or chuſe.

In this ſort the Citty of *Ciuill* was made by *Cæſar* a Romaine Colonie: from which tearme

tearme we may easily deriue our french saying, of a newe habitation or transmigration of people. *Cordoua* was also made a Colonie by this meane, and infinite other in dyuers Prouinces.

In breefe, the *Romaines* neuer left any good turne vnrewarded, and without great priuiledge: for which cause was founde amongst them the most valiant men, that euer haue beene in any Nation, because each one stroue to attaine these degrees onelie by vertue.

I leaue many other sorts of rewards, which the *Romaines* vsed in case of Armes, in that I imagine I haue spoken sufficiently: notwithstanding, it is a thing certaine, that if they haue gone beyond all other Nations, in reknowledging & remunerating such good actions: it cannot likewise be denyed, but in learning & punishment of disorders, they haue doone much more. For if any one were not acquainted with honour and vertue, yet shame and feare of punishment, with-helde him from doing any vile deede, were it thorow necessity or in hope of gaine: because the paines were so great & rigorous against such as did badly.

For if they lost any honour wherto they had been called, or that they had been whip-

ped euen to the blood: they were thruſt into yrons as they had beene ſlaues,and if they had fled, leauing their Captaines in the battaile, they were eyther thruſt vpon a ſpyt,or otherwiſe extreamely handled,and ſo according to theyr offence was the puniſhment inflicted.

Titus Liuius writeth, that a Squadron of *Appius Claudius*, to whom hee had in charge the keeping of a certaine place, forſooke it and loſt it: which he being deſirous to puniſh, yet notwithſtanding mercifullie, it was graunted him to ſunder them in tenne to a company, afterward Lots were caſt,and they to whom the chaunce happened, were puniſhed with death for ſafetie of the other. *Iulius Frontinus* ſayth, that *Marcus Antonius* dyd the like to a Band of hys,which had not defended his Rampiers, but ſuffered the enemies to ſet them on fire.

They vſed ſundrie other puniſhments to to their diſobedient Souldiours, whereof would aske a long tyme to ſpeak: wherfore onely I ſay, that as in thoſe times there was no default in honoring & rewarding goodneſſe, ſo likewiſe was there no defect in puniſhing wickedneſſe.

Of

Of the ſeauen Wonders or Meruailes of the World.

SVch as haue read the auncient Hiſtorians, Oratours, and Poets, haue founde mention made in ſundrie of their writings, of ſeauē Meruailes or Wonders of the World, which were in diuers and contrary places. All they that haue written, doe agree on ſixe, but about the ſeauenth they hold variable opinions, and likewiſe there is difference in placing one before another. Notwithſtanding, I intende firſt to ſpeake of the walles of *Babilon*, which are placed in number of theſe Meruailes, and that for good cauſe: becauſe the greatneſſe of the place, and compaſſe of ground dooth ſeeme incredible.

Let vs leaue to ſpeake of the diuerſitie of tongues, which was there where *Nemrod* builded the Tower of *Babell*, whereby the Citty firſt tooke name. The walles we now ſpeake of, according to the moſt ſoundeſt opinion, as of *Trogus Pompeus*, and *Iuſtin* in the

the firſt Booke of his abridged Hyſtories: was founded by the famous Queene *Semiramis*, Mother to *Ninus*. *Diodorus Scicilianus*, in his third booke, *Amianus Marcellus* in his 23. booke, *Paulus Oroſius* in his ſecond booke, maintaineth the ſame, with the greateſt part of the Authours among the Gentiles: yet notwithſtanding, S. *Auſtine* in his firſt booke of the Cittie of GOD, and *Ioſephus* in the ſixt booke of his Antiquities, ſay, that they were builded by *Nemrod*, being ayded by his proude and mighty Giants: but were it the foundation or reparation which *Semiramis* did, it ſuffiſeth that ſhe was greatly ennobled thereby.

The plot of this Citty was a plaine on the one ſide, the other paſſed by the Riuer of *Euphrates*: the draught or figure of thys Cittie, was in a Quadrangle, the wals maruailous high, and wrought with very cunning workmanſhip: the thing it ſelfe was of ſtone, ioyned with white lyme and Morter, which grew in the Quarries of the Country, eſpecially in the great Lake of *Iudea*: where ſometime ſtoode *Sodome* and *Gomorha*, named *Aſphaltida* or *Mare mortuum*, which caſteth forth earth like Pitch or Glewe, the very ſtrongeſt that can be found. The Hiſtorians doe diſagree about the height and

largenes

largenes of the compaſſe of the wals: which might eaſilie happen, by reaſon of the diuers meaſures they made.

Plinie ſayth, the circuite of the walles, was three-ſcore thouſand paces, ſo that one of the ſquares was fifteene miles-long: hee ſaith likewiſe, that they were two hundred foote in height, one of which feete exceedeth by three fingers the meaſure of the *Romaine* foote: in thickneſſe they were fifty foote of the ſame meaſure, which in trueth is a thing very admirable.

Diodorus the *Scicilian*, ſayth in his thyrd booke, that the walles of this Citty, had in compaſſe, three hundred and three-ſcore Stades, euerie Stade containing in length, ſixe-ſcore & fiue paces: and that they were ſo broade or large, as ſixe Chariots might paſſe thereon along together, without the one hindring the other. The bridges, rocks, Towers and Gardens *Semiramis* cauſed to be made, were to very wonderfull aſtoniſhment: and it is found written, that ſhee had in daily pay to this worke, three hundred thouſande men, of all the Kingdomes that were ſubiect to her.

Quintus Curtius adioyneth heereto eight Stades more in length, and an hundred cubits more in height: but *Paulus Oroſius* ſaith

in his seconde booke, that they were foure-hundred and foure-score Stades long, which amount (taking sixe-score and fiue paces to euerie Stade) to three-score miles, agreeing with *Plinie*.

Strabo in his sixteene booke affirmeth, that they contained in length three hundred, eightie fiue Stades, and so large as so manie Chariots might passe ouer them, as we haue already named, without hindering each others way. Beside, these Authours declare a meruailous thing, that the Gardens were vppon the Arches and Towers, hauing Trees in them of wonderfull height: *Julius Solinus* confirmeth the same, with *Plinie* and other Authours.

Some of these Writers record, that without, they were enclosed with Ditches full of water, beeing so broade and deepe as an indifferent Riuer.

In thys Citty were an hundred Gates of Mettall very strange, and for conclusion, what-soeuer is written cõcerning the height and largenes of these walles, is to be credited: because in trueth it was the proudest Cittie in the worlde, and long time held the vniuersall Monarchie, which is no meane argument of the greatnesse, declared by *Aristotle* in the thyrde Booke of hys Pollitiques,

litiques, saying, that if any one were taken at one side by the enemie, they which dwelt on the other side, could not heare thereof in three daies space.

The second Wonder of the Worlde.

NExt, in the seconde place, and for the second Wonder of the VVorlde, I poynt out the huge Colossus of the Sun, which was in *Rhodes*: being the statue or figure of a Man, offered by the Gentiles to the Sunne, some say to *Iupiter*. It was made of Mettall, the greatnes incredible, & the height as if it were a wondrous Tower: so that it was to be admired, howe it was there framed and erected.

Plinie who discourseth on all thinges, sayth, that it was seauentie cubits high, and albeit for the making there were many good workmen busied about it: yet was it twelue yeeres in perfecting, and cost in value three hundred Talents: he that vndertooke this worke, was *Cares* the *Indian*, the scholler of *Lysippus*.

This ſtatue was ſo vnreaſonable great, as it ſeemed the earth could not long tyme vphold it: becauſe, according to *Plinie* & *Paulus Oroſius*, it ſtoode but ſixe and fifty yeres, at the end of which time it fell, by reaſon of a great trembling of the earth. After the fall, and the tyme named by *Plinie*, many went to ſee this meruailous thing, and few men were found (ſaith he) that coulde fadome or embrace the great fingers of this ſtatue: ſo that the very leaſt of the fingers, were bigger thē any other ſtatue it ſelfe.

Yet ſpeaketh he of an hundred other Coloſſes of leſſe quantitie, which likewiſe were in *Rhodes*, but they are nothing to our purpoſe: vnleſſe ſome one perhaps will ſay, becauſe of the one great & the other leſſer, the *Rhodians* ſhould be named the *Coloſſenſes* or *Coloſsians*. Yet that opinion is not approued by *Eraſmus*, for he ſaith that the *Coloſsians* to whom S. *Paule* wrote, were people of a Cittie in *Phrigia*, named *Coloſſus*.

Returne we then to thys meruailous Coloſſus, I ſay that it remained there ruined on the earth a long time, euen vntil Pope *Martin* the firſt: which was in the yeere ſix hundred, when the Infidels and the Soldane of Egipt theyr Captaine, came vpon the *Rhodians*, and according as *Platina* writes in the life

life of Pope *Martin*, and *Anthonie Sabellicus* in the third part of his booke: they report, that he found the Reliques of this Coloſſus, and that nine hundred Camels were loden away with the Mettall thereof.

The other Coloſſes that were in *Rhodes*, and other places, not ſo great, wee will not ſpeake of them: becauſe in thys diſcourſe, wee muſt onely intreat on ſeauen Wonders of the World.

The third Wonder of the World.

FOR the third, I think meete to ſet downe the Piramides of *Egipt*: which in truth, if that which ſo many learned Hiſtorians haue written, may be tearmed trueth, was a thing very admirable. Theſe Piramides were certaine buildings, which began in forme of a Quadrangle, or foure ſquare, & aſcended ſo vp to the higheſt in large proportion, according to the maner of a poynted Diamond: yet were they of ſuch greatnes and height, containing ſuch & ſo many ſtones, and in ſuch perfection, as it is very hard to be ſet downe, but more hard to cauſe each one giue credite thereto: not-

withſtanding, they are ſo authoriſed by Authours both Chriſtians and Gentiles, and them that are the beſt approoued, as none can deny what they haue written.

Theſe Piramides then are like high Towers, finiſhing at the top ſpire and ſharpe, the Etimologie of the name, commeth of *Pyr* in Greeke, which is to ſay, fire: becauſe it ſeemeth that the higheſt of theſe building doe flaſh out flames of fire.

Amongſt all other Piramides, the Hiſtorians make particuler mention of three that were in *Egipt*, neere the Cittie of *Memphis*, which at this day is the *Caire*, and the Ile that foundeth *Nilus*, named *Delta*: one of which three, is placed in ranck among the ſeauen Meruailes of the world, for it is ſaide, that at the making thereof, continually and dailie laboured, three hundred and three-ſcore thouſand men, for the ſpace of twentie yeres together.

Many doe affirme this, and particulerlie *Plinie*, ſpeaking amply thereof, in his thirtie ſixe booke and twelfth Chapter, and for hys aſſuraunce, alleadgeth twelue ſounde Authours; Beſide, *Diodorus* in his firſt Booke, *Strabo* in his laſt booke, *Pomponius Mela* in his firſt booke, *Herodotus* in his ſeconde booke, *Amianus* in his ſecond booke, and

many

many other. Some ſay, that the plot and foundation of this Piramides, ſpred foorth and couered eyght daies iourney of ground: let me leaue to your imagination, what ſpace that may be. Some other ſay, ſeauen dayes iourney, but the leaſt yeeldeth to ſixe, and as much or rather more in height.

Plinie ſayth, that each ſquare contained eyght hundred, foure-ſcore and three foote, the ſtones were of Marble, brought out of *Arabia*, and *Pomponius Mela* ſaith, that the moſt part of thē were three foote large. Heereby may we eaſily gather, that ſo many thouſand men might be imployed: ſome to carry ſtones, ſome to hew and cut them, and others to place them, beſide the multitude that wrought in the yron workes, and about other neceſſary occaſions.

Of the other Piramides it is thus ſaide, the leaſt of the two was made by the vanitie of the Kings of Egypt, which were the richeſt in all the world: as well by the fertility of the earth, as alſo that in this Countrey no perſon poſſeſſed any thing in proper, but the King onely. And this was ſince the time, that *Ioſeph* the ſonne of *Iaacob* councelled *Pharao*, to preſerue the Corne for 7. yeres aboundance, regarding the time of famine: during which ſpace, by the meanes of thys Corne,

Corne, hee had all the Countreyes his Vaſſailes. Thinke then whether theſe Kinges were rich or no, when they made theyr Subiects attend on them like ſeruaunts.

And the Hiſtorians ſay, that the Kings in thys reſpect cauſed theſe Piramides to be builded, becauſe they would giue to eate to their people that laboured: as alſo leaſt they ſhould leaue their riches to their ſucceſſours, for they had rather thus ſpend it among their people, then any of their heyres ſhould be aduantaged by their death, inheriting theyr goods and money.

It is found alſo written, that theſe Piramides ſerued for Sepulchers to the Kings: and who ſo will conſider the multitude of the Hebrew people that ſerued in Egypt, by whom the Kings cauſed to be builded Cities and Fortreſſes: they will not bee abaſhed heereat, ſeeing it is a thing verie certaine, that ſixe hundred thouſand men, beſide great multitude of women and young children, endured the ſeruitude, all which were imployed and ſerued in theſe meruaylous workes.

So then it is no matter of meruaile, howe theſe buildings ſhould be made, for it is ſaid, that in Turnops, Garlike and Scallions, to maintaine this number of workmen, were

ſpent

ſpent eighteene hundred Talents, which valued the price of each daies worke, a Million and four-ſcore thouſand Crownes.

Diodorus ſayth, that all the cõpaſſe therof and very farre about, there was not ſo much as one little ſtone, nor apparance that any perſon had beene there, nor ſigne of any foundation, but the Grauell verie ſmall and fine as any ſalte: ſo that it ſeemed this Piramides was there ſet by the hand of God, and that it was naturally created, the top therof reſembling as if it touched heauen.

If wee ſet aſide the old auncient Bookes, yet ſhall we find witneſſes in our owne later tymes, for *Peter Martyr* of *Millaine*, a man learned, that was Ambaſſadour for the Princes Catholique, *Don Ferdinand* and Dame *Iſabell*, to the Soldane of *Egipt*, in the yeere one thouſande, fiue hundred and one, made a booke of what he had ſeene & done in his Embaſſade: therein he reciteth, as if it were by word of mouth, that he ſawe theſe Piramides, and agreeth with what the auncient Authours haue written. And particulerly he ſpeakes of two which hee had ſeene, that were of incredible height: he ſayth, hee meaſured the ſquares of one, and found each to be three hundred and fifteene paces, and about thirteene hundred in compaſſe: that

on euery ſide, there were ſuch huge great ſtones, as each one ſeemed a building of it ſelfe.

He ſayth moreouer, that certaine of hys company got vp on one of them by great labour, and (though in long tyme) they reached the top: ſaying, that on the verie higheſt of all was one onelie ſtone, ſo great and broade, as thirty men might eaſily ſtand vpon it. And when they were belowe, they ſaid they ſuppoſed themſelues to haue been in a Clowde, they were ſo high: and they ſeemed to haue loſt the light, their braynes wheeling about and turning downe-warde. Whereby he ſaith, that the number of people is not to be doubted, nor yet the expence which is ſaide to be conſumed about theſe things.

The fourth Wonder of the world.

THE fourth Miracle, was that of *Mauſolus*, made by *Artemiſia*, wife to the ſaid *Mauſolus* king of *Caria*, a Prouince of *Aſia* the great.

This Queene, according to *Aulus Gellius*, in the tenth booke of his *Att. Nox*: and diuers other Hiſtorians, ſo deerely loued her

her husbande, as euerie one ſette her downe for a notable example both of loue & chaſtitie.

The King dying, for hys death ſhe vſed teares and extreame complaints, other then the cuſtome of womē now is: & ſhe would make him a Sepulcher, conformable to the great loue ſhe bare him,& ſuch a one it was, as it is placed among the ſeauen Wonders of the world.

The ſtone of all this building was of an excellent Marble, which had the compaſſe and circuit of four hundred & eleuen foote, and twentie fiue cubits in height: it had about it ſixe and twentie pillers of ſtone, cut with wonderfull cunning. It was open on all ſides,hauing Arches of ſeauenty-three foote wide: and it was made by the handes of the moſt exquiſite work-men that coulde bee found. The part toward the Eaſt,was made and grauen by *Scopas:* the North-ſide, by *Briax:* the South part, by *Timotheus:* and the Weſt by *Leochares.*

The perfection of this worke was ſuch, and the building ſo faire and ſumptuous, as is was called *Mauſolus,* after the King for whom it was made: ſo that all other Sepulchres, that vntil this day haue been builded, for the excellent workmanſhip of this one,

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are likewiſe called *Mauſolæa*. Heerof made mention *Plinie* in his thirty-fiue booke and fifth Chapter, *Pomponius Mela* in his firſt booke, *Herodotus* and *Strabo* in his ſeauenth booke, *Aulus Gellius* likewiſe heerof keepes memorie, and many other Hiſtorians beſide. It is recorded, that *Artemiſia* after the death of her husbande, liued continually in teares and penſiuenes, and that ſhe dyed before her work was finiſhed, hauing drunken in powder the bones of her husbande, which ſhee cauſed to be burned for this purpoſe, and ſo made him a Sepulchre of her owne body.

The fift Wonder of the World.

LIttle contention needeth about the fift of theſe Meruailes, for that was the Temple of *Diana*, whom the Gentiles thorow follie adored for a Goddeſſe: and builded this Temple in the Citty of *Epheſus* in *Aſia*, in the Prouince of *Ionia*. *Plinie* in his ſixteene booke and thirtie foure Chapter, writing of this Temple, ſaith, that it contained foure hundred and twenty

twentie fiue foote in length, and two hundred and twentie in breadth. The worke was of ſuch meruailous cunning, as it was two hundred and twentie yeeres in perfecting: and it was builded in a Lake, to preuent the danger of the earth-quaking, on the foundation beeing layde harde powder of coales, and there-vpon wooll, to keepe the place moyſt and marſhie.

It had an hundred and twentie ſeauen Colloms of excellent Marble, they beeing each one three-ſcore and tenne foote in height, and euery Collome was cauſed to be made by a ſeuerall King of *Aſia*, thirtie ſeauen of them was grauen with meruailous cunning skyll, they all beeing of moſt choiſe Marble.

The principall Maiſter of this worke, according to *Pinie*, was *Dreſiphon*, and after *Strabo* in his four-teene booke, *Archiphron*: notwith-ſtanding, this diuerſitie of opinion is to be borne withall, conſidering how long time was required about it, and therefore it had more then one Maiſter, eſpecially for the trymming by diuers, & in ſundry times.

Solinus in hys fourteene Chapter, and *Pomponius Mela* in his firſt booke, ſay, that the *Amazones* builded and dedicated thys Temple. Moreouer *Solinus* ſaith, that when

the puiſſant King *Xerxes* went to the conqueſt of *Greece*, and that hee burned all the Temples, yet he reſerued this onely.

All Hiſtorians doe agree, that the Pyllers of this Temple helde vp the plauncher of wood, ſo arteficially wrought as was poſſible to be doone: and that it was couered with Cedar, according to *Plinie* in his ſixt booke, and 49. chapter, the Gates & ſeelings beeing of Cipres. Afterward, a villaine ſeeing this ſumptuous and admirable building, he was deſirous to burne it, and ſo hee did: when beeing taken for thys offence, he confeſſed he dyd it for no other intent, but to leaue a renowne of hymſelfe to the world.

But *Valerius* the great, and *Aulus Gellius* in his ſecond booke ſay, that to ſpoyle this villaines deſire of renowne, it was forbidden vnder great and greeuous paine, that none ſhould write his name; to the ende he might faile of the fame and glory he expected. But thys ſerued to ſmall purpoſe, for *Solinus* and *Strabo* ſay, that he was named *Eroſtratus*, & of him came the Prouerbe: that when anie one would be famous for a vicious acte, they would ſay, *This is the renowne of Eroſtratus.*

Againe, it may bee ſpoken for a notable thing, that the ſame day the Temple was burnt, *Alexander* the great was borne, who

conquered

conquered all *Asia*: Heereof are Authours, *Plutarch* in the life of *Alexander*, and *Cicero* in his seconde Booke of the nature of the Gods, there it is reported in many places, & likewise in the booke of Diuination: and it is said, that while the Temple burned, the Sages prognosticated the destruction of all *Asia*, as afterwarde it happened by *Alexander*.

Some say the Temple was re-edified againe, farre more great and excellent then it was before, and that the Maister of the work was named *Democrates*.

The sixt Wonder of the World.

Concerning the sixt meruaile, it was the Idoll or Image of *Iupiter Olimpus*, which was in his Temple in *Achaia*, betweene the Cities of *Elis* and *Pisa*, the place being named *Olimpia*: and likewise the Temple, because of *Iupiter Olimpus*, of whom *Strabo* in his eyght booke, and *Pomponius Mela* in his seconde booke, say, that thys statue or Image which was in the Temple, was renowned, as well for the perfecti-

perfection and admirable workmanship, as alſo for the greatneſſe thereof.

It was made of Porphire, ſome ſay Iuory, by the hande of *Phidias*, the moſt excellent Engrauer and Image-maker that euer was.

Plinie in hys thirty fiue and thirtie ſixe bookes, makes mention of it, ſo doe manie other beſide.

Strabo ſayth, the excellencie thereof was in the greatneſſe: and that which makes it more admirable, is, that it was of Porphiry, cut in an infinite number of peeces.

It is ſaide, that *Phidias* was toucht with one onely imperfection, which was, that hee had not well compaſſed the proportion of the Image with the Temple, becauſe it was in ſuch ſort placed, and ſo huge, as when one conſidered what might be the height thereof, if he were vnderneath vpon hys feete, he would imagine nothing more could be contained within the Temple. Notwithſtanding, the renowne of this Image was highly aduaunced, and made the Temple more known then otherwiſe it would haue beene: becauſe in that place was the ſports and Games called *Olimpia*, & hence it came, that they accounted the yeeres by *Olimpiades*, whereof they made fiue ~~yeeres in fiue~~ yeres. The games were firſt inſtituted by *Hercules*,

after-

afterward when they had left them off, they were restored and re-established by *Emonies*, after some Authours, by *Sphyron*, four or fiue yeeres after the destruction of *Troy*, according to *Eusebius*, & there beginneth the yeere of the first *Olimpiade*.

The seauenth Wonder of the World.

LAstly, for the seauenth wonder, some say that it was the Tower in the Ile of *Pharos*, neere to the Cittie of *Alexandria* in *Egipt*. *Pharos* was a little Ile long and straite, seated on the coast of *Egipt*, & directly against the mouth of *Nylus*, which in times past, as saith *Pomponius Mela* in his second booke, and *Plinie* in his fift, was altogether inclosed with firme Lande: and afterwarde, to the times of the selfe same Authours, it was embraced wyth the mayne Sea, saue onely a bridge, wherby they passed from the one Ile to the other.

In this firme Land is the great Cittie of

Alexandria, builded by *Alexander* the great, which Cittie was afterwarde a Colonie to *Iulius Cæſar*.

In this Ile called *Pharos*, after the name of a great Pilot to *Menelaus*, who was there buried: the Kings of *Egipt* cauſed to be builded a Tower of Marble, meruailous in height and work-manſhip, vpon a Mountaine enuironed with water. The laboure thereon beſtowed was ſuch, as it coſt eyght hundred Talents, which value foure hundred and four-ſcore thouſand Crownes, according to the computation of *Budæus*: and it was builded for no other purpoſe, then to alight a fire in the night on the top thereof, for guyde and direction to the ſhyppes that came to take port there.

Thys Tower, according to the moſt great opinion, was builded by *Ptolomeus Philodelphus*, King of *Egipt*, and the chiefe Architect that made it, was named *Siſtrates*, as we are certified by *Plinie* in his fiue and thirty Booke.

Cæſar in his Comentaries, greatly commendeth the height & worke of thys Tower, and ſayth it was called *Pharos*, taking name of the Ile: ſo ſaith *Amianus Marcellinus* in his firſt booke, treating of the Hiſtorie of thys Tower, and *Solinus* in his *Polyhiſtor*,

hiſtor, in the end of the thirty foure Chapter, that al Towers which were made afterward, were named *Pharos*, after this one: as was the *Pharos* of *Meſsina*, and elſe where. Againe I thinke, that the fires which are ordinarily carried in Ships, to guide them in the night from others, by thys occaſion, are named *Pharos*.

Thus thys Tower is the laſt of theſe ſeauen VVonders, albeit that by many it is not placed among the number of them: but in ſted thereof is named the high grounded Gardens of Babilon, whereof already wee haue ſpoken.

Lactantius Firmianus, holdeth ſo, & ſaith that theſe Gardens were vppon the Arches and Towers, admirable in greatnes, with a number of Fountaines: the forme of which building is amply ſet downe by *Diodorus* the *Scicilian*.

Celio the *Rhodian*, diſcourſing on the ſeauen Wonders, agrees not that this ſeauenth is the Tower of *Pharos*, or the high hanging Gardens: but the Obeliſque of *Semiramis*, which was made after the ſame faſhion and ſtructure of the Piramides, for it began ſo in a Quadrangle, and finiſhed in a ſharpe point: nor was there any difference between the Obeliſque and the Piramides, but that

the Obeliſque was onely of one peece, and therfore could be nothing ſo high as the Piramides. It is found written, that certaine of them were ſo great as Towers, and of a very faire ſtone: there is one at this day in *Rome*, named *Cæſars* Needle, which was brought out of *Egipt*, and is a very meruailous thing to beholde, as well for the greatneſſe and to conſider the manner howe it was brought thether.

Of the Obeliſque of *Semiramis*, which *Cælio* (as I haue ſaid) numbreth amongſt the ſeauen Meruailes, it is iuſtified in wryting, that it was an hundred & fifty foote high, as alſo four and twenty foote broade in a quadrangle, ſo that the whole compaſſe thereof was ninety foote. And this ſtone ſo beeing whole & ſound, was taken from the Mountaines in *Armenia*, and by the commaundement of *Semiramis* brought into *Babilon Caldea*: but in trueth when we conſider how it was drawne, carried and lifted vp, it ſeemeth altogether a matter incredible, if the tymes of antiquitie had not like thinges or more ſtrange, whereof we are truely certified by Authours worthy of credite, and other very great Obeliſques, which the Kings of *Egipt* cauſe to be made. *Plinie* in his ſixt booke, eyght and ninth chapters, ſhewes the maner

of

of drawing theſe ſtones forth of the Quarries and Mines of ſtone. Of theſe Piramides, Obeliſques, Statues and Coloſſes, maketh mention the learned *Polyphius*, in the beginning of his *Hypne-rotomachia*.

Of the great Treaſure found in Pouilla.

IN the time of *Robert Guyſcardo*, in *Pouilla* was found a ſtatue of Marble, which had about the head in manner of a Garlande, a circle of braſſe, wherein was engrauen theſe Latine wordes.

Calendis Maii, oriente Sole,
aurum caput habebo.

Which is to ſay, *In the Calends of Maie, at the riſing of the Sunne, I ſhall haue a heade of golde.* *Robert* ſearched long to know the ſignification of theſe words, yet coulde hee not find any one to inſtruct him in the true vnderſtanding: vntill at laſt there was a *Saracen*, well skilled in the Magique Arte, being priſoner to *Robert*, hauing firſt demaunded his liberty in recompence of the interpretation, he offered to diſcloſe the wordes written on the ſtatue. His deliueraunce being graunted by the Duke *Guyſcardo*, he de-

clared them in this manner, to wit. On the day of the Calendes of May, at the ryſing of the Sun, he obſerued and marked the place where the ſhadow of the ſtatues heade finiſhed on the ground, and there he commaunded thē to dig very deepe, by which meanes ſhould be vnderſtoode the meaning of the word.

Robert cauſed a deepe digging to bee made in the appointed place, where in little while was diſcouered and founde a mightie maſſe of Treaſure, which gaue him good & principall ayde in his meruailous enterpriſes. And for the *Saracen*, beſide other recōpences he receiued of *Robert*: the recouery of his liberty was the moſt ioyfull thing, which in al the world could happen to him.

Theſe three laſt diſcourſes, were tranſlated out of the diuers Leſſons of *Pierre Meſsie*, and *Antonie du Verdier Sieur de Vaupriuaz*.

An aduertiſement to the Reader.

A Man can hardly haue knowledge of the eſtate of the *Romaine* Empire, nor lykewiſe of the Kingdomes, Signories and principalities that are in *Greece* and *Aſia*: vnleſſe he vnderſtande their moneyes, manners and behauiour in ſpeech, which hath bred heereto-

heer-to-fore a generall error and confuſion. For they that haue written an hundred times Seſtertiaes, meant and ſignified an hundred times an hundred thouſand Seſtertiaes: the which cuſtome and kinde of ſpeeche, hath brought the Interpreters and Tranſlatours of good Authours, ſince within a thouſande yeeres, into great doubt and errour.

There were ſome that imagined and thought them to be the ſame indeede, and therfore ſpake thereof indifferently: others there were that either vnderſtood them not, or elſe could not comprehend thē, and ſo by reaſon of their weakenes & doubting, there hath enſued very great difference and alteration.

But the verie trueth is, that this manner of ſpeech came in vſe, by abbreuiation of the language: for when they woulde ſignifie a great ſum, to cut ſhort the word, they would ſay an hundred times Seſtertiaes: in ſted of ſaying, an hundred times an hundred thouſand Seſtertiaes. And foure hundred tymes Seſtertiaes, in ſted of four hundred times an hundred thouſande: twelue times Seſtertiaes, meaning twelue thouſande Seſtertiaes. &c.

To know ſummarily the declaration and meaning of the ſummes contained in the Hiſtories: I haue according to the account of Budæus, *gathered the notes, and abridged them as followeth, to be knowen after our owne Engliſh money, or after the value of the French Crownes.*

THE *As*, valueth foure ſmall French Deniers, not ſo much as an Engliſh farthing.

Thys *As*, is the very leaſt peece of coyne or currant Money that is.

In ſignification according to the Latine, it is taken for a pound weight, conſiſting of twelue ounces.

In diuiſion of ſolid thinges, as of Lande or inheritance, it is likewiſe takē for the whole part or portion.

There is required ſixe *Sextans* to make or value an *As*.

A *Sextan* is a coyne leſſe then that which is called a *Quadran* by the third part.

It likewiſe is a certaine poyſe or weight, being two ounces, after ſome called *Obolus*, after other, the ſixt part of a pound.

It is the ſixt part of any meaſure, ſumme or quantity, that is deuided into 12. parts.

It is ſomtime likewiſe taken for 2. inches.

Alſo

Alſo the ſixt parte of *Iugerum*, which is ſo much grounde as one yoke of Oxen wyll eare in a day. It containes in length, two hundred and forty foote, and in bredth one hundred and twenty foote, which multiplied, riſeth to 28800.

It may bee vſed for our Engliſh Acre of grounde, which neuertheleſſe containeth more,&c. or for a furlong.

Obolus is alſo a ſmall peece of Coyne, but variable, according to the Coũtry: in *France* it is a little braſſe peece, the ſixt parte of a Souſe: with vs in England it is a half-penny. Yet *Iunius* taketh it for a penny and farthing of our money.

It is alſo a weight containing three Carrets, that is, halfe a Scruple.

It is ſometime vſed as *Obolus terræ*: fyue foote in breadth and tenne in length, which containes fiftie foote ſquare.

A *Quadran*, in coyne is a braſen piece called *Triunx* or *Teruntius*, the fourteenth part of *Denarius*, or as wee in England count, the fourth parte of a penny, which is our farthing.

It is the fourth part of an *As*, that is three ounces, and a quarter.

Alſo the fourth part of any nũber or meaſure: or three inches.

It is vſed diuers waies, as *Quadrans operæ Col*, the fourth part of a daies work.

Ex quadrante hæredem facere. Vlpian, to make heire of the fourth part.

Quadrans vini. Celſ. ſixe ounces of Wine, after *Budæus*. After Phyſitians foure ounces and a halfe.

Four Quadrans or Quadrins, value an *As*.

The *Libella* or little booke, as it is tearmed, is a coyne likewiſe valuing one *As*.

Of this coyne there were two ſorts, one the tenth part of *Seſtertius*, another the tenth part of *Denarius*.

Of Engliſh money it is no more thē three farthings.

It is taken ſome-time for a pound weight. *Seſquiobolus* valueth not halfe a Souſe French.

It is diuerſly taken in other Countreyes: but in England it is likewiſe no more then three farthings.

Alſo it is a poyſe containing three parts of a Scruple.

The little *Seſtertius* valueth ten *Deniers* & a halfe.

This coyne was among the *Romaines*, whereof *Denarius* contained foure, and is ſo called, *quaſi Semitertius*: for it contained two and a halfe of the braſen coyne called *As*, and is marked with this figure *H. S.*

Of

Of Engliſh money it is eſtimated woorth two pence, I meane the little *Seſtertius*.

The *Drachma* valueth three french Souſes or Sols, whereof there be three-ſcore in a French Crowne.

It is otherwiſe called three Shillings and ſixe pence, of this peece there is mention made in the Goſpell of S. *Mathew*.

This *Drachma* is a coyne figured with a Bullocke, counterpoyſing an olde ſterling Groate of eyght pence to the ounce.

It was diuerſly taken by the name of Solidus amongſt the Romaines: ſometimes for a coyne of braſſe containing twelue ounces, a ſhylling: ſometime for Drachma in ſiluer.

Aureus ſolidus in *Alexanders* tyme, was two Drammes of gold, afterward, in the time of *Iuſtinian*, ſixe of them made an ounce: they being of the weight of our olde Engliſh Nobles.

After *Æginea Iun.* a ſhilling. *Attica Iun.* ſeauen pence. *Auri.* twelue ſiluer Drammes, that is, an ounce and a halfe of ſiluer.

The *Sicle* valueth two *Drachmaes*.

It is a coyne in value about foure Engliſh Groates, when eyght went to an ounce.

Siclus Hebraicus, vel argenteus, according to *Iun.* was two ſhillings foure pence.

It is alſo a weight beeing halfe an ounce in poyſe.

The *Didrachma*, valueth two of the former *Drachmaes*.

The *Denier* valueth foure Seſtertiaes, which according to ſome, are woorth three ſhyllings ſixe pence.

It was a dayes wages for a Labourer, as it is ſayd in the twenty Chapter of Saint *Mathew*.

After the Latine, *Denarius* is an olde pennie, worth tenne peeces of ſiluer, or tenne *Aſſes*.

According to ſome other Countries, it is reckoned worth eyght pence.

The word interpreted after our Engliſh, is vſed for a penny of our common coyne.

Junius ſaith, it is a coyne as much as eyght pence of our coyne.

The Romaine penny likewiſe, was worth foure Seſtertiaes, and it went in pay for ten *Aſſes*.

Of it were three ſorts: one, the ſixt parte of an ounce, which was more by the thirde part then the *Greeke Drachma*.

Another was, the ſeauenth parte of an ounce, weighing a Dramme, & the ſeauenth part thereof, and twentie and foure went to a pounde.

The

The third was the eight part of an ounce, equall to the Greeke Dramme : in value a ſterling Groate, when 8. went to an ounce.

The *Sportula* valueth an hundred *Quadrans* or *Quadrines.*

After the *Romaines,* they termed it ten Seſtertiaes, which they vſed to beſtowe in a ſmall drinking or banquet, on ſuch as came to ſalute them.

After our Engliſh account, by our farthing: it is worth two ſhyllings & a penny.

The *Mina* valueth an hundred *Drachmaes.*

Theſe hundred *Drachmaes* are of our old ſterling money, three and thirtie ſhyllinges and foure pence.

After others account, which take *Denarius Romanus,* which is all one with the *Drachma:* whereby they reckon it to be woorth fifty eyght ſhillings and foure pence.

It is alſo takē for a poyſe of weight, weighing twelue ounces and a halfe; ſo that it is more then the *Romaine* pound by 4. *Drachmaes.*

It is likewiſe a meaſure of ground, contayning one hundred and twenty two foote in length, and as manie in breadth.

Ten thouſand Seſtertiaes, or tenne great Seſtertiaes, amount to two hundred and

fifty Crowns of the Crowne, the beſt French Crowne next the Sun Crowne.

A thouſand Seſtertiaes make twenty fiue Crownes French, which is fiue pound ſterling of our Engliſh money, whereby the reſt may eaſily be valued.

The *Myriade* valueth 10000. Crownes.

Twenty thouſande Seſtertiaes, come to fiue hundred Crownes.

Forty thouſande Seſtertiaes, amount to a thouſand Crownes.

A hundred Seſtertiaes, that is to ſay, an hundred thouſand, doe value two thouſand fiue hundred French Crownes.

Two hundred Seſtertiaes, are fiue thouſand Crownes.

Evght hundred Seſtertiaes, come to twentie thouſand Crownes.

A thouſand great Seſtertiaes, make fyue and twenty thouſand Crownes.

Twelue times Seſtertiaes, are thirty thouſand Crownes.

Fortie times Seſtertiaes, make an hundred thouſand Crownes.

A hundred times Seſtertiaes, value two hundred and fiftie thouſand Crownes.

A thouſand times Seſtertiaes, amount to two Millions, and 500. thouſand Crownes.

Ten thouſand times Seſtertiaes, are fiue and twen-

twenty Millions.

Twenty thouſand times Seſtertiaes, come to fifty Millions.

A Talent of Gold, valueth ſixe hundred Crownes.

Ten Talents, are two hundred and fortie thouſand Seſtertiaes, which come to ſixe thouſand Crownes.

Twenty Talents, are foure hundred and foure-ſcore thouſand Seſtertiaes, which amount to twelue thouſand Crownes.

Fifty Talents, are twelue times Seſtertiaes, that is to ſay, twelue hundred thouſand, which value thirty thouſand Crownes.

An hundred Talents, are foure and twentie times Seſtertiaes, beeing three-ſcore thouſand Crownes.

Fiue hundred Talents, are ſix-ſcore times Seſtertiaes, beeing three hundred thouſand Crownes.

A thouſand Talents, are twelueſcore times Seſtertiaes, which come to ſixe hundred thouſand Crownes.

Foure thouſande Talents, are nine hundred & ſixtie times Seſtertiaes, which make two Millions and foure thouſand Crownes.

Tenne thouſande Talents, are two thouſande and foure hundred tymes Seſtertiaes, which amounteth to ſixe Millions.

Fiftie

Fifty thouſand Talents, are twelue thouſand tymes *Seſtertiaes*, which come to thirty Millions.

An hundred thouſand Talents, are foure and twenty thouſand times *Seſtertiaes*, which amount to three-ſcore Millions. &c.

To make a briefe account of our Engliſh money, from the ſmall pennie, to the pounde of twentie ſhillings, I thought it neceſſarie, for helpe in the former great ſummes.

A Penny is the leaſt coyne among vs, ſaue the halfe penny, now vſed.

Foure pence make a Groate.

Three Groates make a Shilling.

Fiue Shillings, a Crowne Engliſh, or an ounce Troy.

Sixe Shillings eyght pence, a Noble.

Thirteene Shillings four pence, a Marke.

Twentie Shillings, a pound tale, &c.

And by theſe names all ſummes of money are commonly reckoned with vs.

We vſed to call our Siluer coyne ſterling: becauſe in one quarter it had the picture of the bird, which we call a Stare or Starling.

The Gold coynes, may without any great errour be valued after the rate of our Angels, except where any notable difference

is. The *Romaine* Siluer coyned tyll *Vespasians* raigne, is iustly valued at fiue shillinges, three pence halfe penny the ounce Troy: but for the speedier supputation, I allot vnto it sixteene Groates, making no great account of the halfe-penny, which is otherwise some-what supplyed.

Other siluer coynes may be valued at the same rate, sauing that the latter Romaine coyne is a little baser then the rest.

Of Measures for Corne and other thinges.

THE *Mina* measure, containeth sixe Bushelles.

The *Medimnum*, after *Budæus*, contayneth two *Amphoras*, which is almost two Bushels of our measure English.

The *Amphora*, containeth eyght *Congios*, and fortie eyght *Sextaries*, which is as much as nine Gallons of our English measure.

Amphora Atticus containeth thirty Gallons and a halfe.

The *Congius* containeth sixe *Sextaries*, which is of our English measure a Gallon & a Pynte.

The *Sextarius* is a measure, whereby (ac-

cording to *Budæus*) all other Measures may be made, and certaine tryall by weight and measure.

The *Romaine Sextane*, containeth of wine or Wheate two pound *Romane*, that is foure and twenty ounces: a pounde and a halfe of *Haber du poise* weight, lesse then the *Paris* pynt by eyght ounces.

Ye may try it following *Glareans* rule, by making a measure foure inches long, by squire three inches deepe, & as many broad, which is the true *Sextarius*.

According to this account, it is iust our pynt English, and a halfe: for in our Wine pinte is but sixteene ounces.

Physitions assigne but eyghteene ounces, or at the vttermost twentie to *Sextarius*: & then it is but two or four ounces more then our pynt.

Sextarius (after *George Agricola*,) contayneth two *Heminæ*, one pounde measure and eyght ounces, that is, twenty ounces or inch measures.

Sextarius is in weight of Oyle, sixteene ounces, fiue drammes, and one scruple: of Wine fifteene ounces and an halfe, two *Siliquas*, and two third parts of a graine.

The *Hemina* containeth nine ounces & two Quartarios, that is, three quarters of a pint.

Quartarius

Quartarius is the fourth part of *Sextarius*, containing two *Acebatula*, a quarter of a pounde.

Siliqua, is the Scruple, whereof three make a Dramme, & is now called a Coract, vſed of finers of Gold and ſiluer.

The *Greeke* Tunne and *Romaine*, agreeth with the Veſſell of *Paris*.

A pynte is the leaſt meaſure that hath a peculier name with vs in England.

Two of them make a Quart.

Two Quarts a pottle.

Two Pottles a Gallon.

Of theſe are the greateſt Meaſures, which for Ale, Beere and Wine be indifferent.

The Firkin of Ale holdeth eight Gallons.

Of Beere nine gallons.

The Kilderkin of Ale ſixteene gallons.

Of Beere eyghteene gallons.

The Barrell of Ale thirty two gallons.

Of Beere thirtie-ſixe.

Of VVine but thirtie one and a halfe.

The Wine Tierſe holdeth forty two Gallons.

The Hogſhead ſixtie-three.

The Tertian eyghty-foure.

The Pype or Malmeſie Butte, one hundred and twenty ſixe.

The Tun two hundred and 56. gallons.

In the measure for Graine, two Gallons make a pecke.

Foure Pecks, a Bushell or Strike.

Foure Bushels, a Cowmbe or Cowme, a Cornock, a Rasor.

Two Cowmes make a quarter.

And for the playner declaration of smaller measures, I suppose three quarters of a pint to be a pound in measure, deuided into 12. ounces, euery ounce according to the Goldsmithes assise: which pounde containeth of pure Oyle a pound. &c.

FINIS. *A. M.*



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